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WE are glad to note the amended regulations published this week (G. O. 12, A. G. O., of 1888), in regard to the commencement and termination of leaves of absence. There has often been differences of opinion on the points involved which the new regulations definitely settle.

THE prospect for naval legislation this year seems rather poor, if a judgment can be formed from the delay in acting upon the various pay propositions which have been presented, and, taking it altogether, it is not probable that the situation can be materially improved through the class legislation from which the Navy has been a sufferer for many Congresses in the past.

IN the case of 1st Lieutenant C. W. Harrold, 3d Artillery, recently argued, the Court of Claims decides that an officer detailed to light battery duty is entitled to mounted pay from the date of the order of detail. This overrules the absurd decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury that the mounted pay is not due until the battery is fully equipped. The court has not rendered an opinion as yet in the case of Major Wm. Smith, paymaster, U. S. A., whose payments of stenographic reporter and expert witnesses in the Cadet Whittaker case were disallowed by Second Comptroller Maynard. This opinion will probably be rendered on Monday next.

THE questions of changes in Division and Department commands, raised by the promotion of Major-General Crook, was definitely settled this week by the assignment of the General to the command of the Division of the Missouri, headquarters in Chicago, and of Brigadier General Brooke to the Department of the Platte, headquarters in Omaha, Maj. Generals Schofield and Howard, General Crook's seniors, retain their present commands. Chicago will give a hearty welcome to General Crook and Omaha, always a generous city, will part with him with sincere regret, for he is an old friend there; but that will in no wise diminish its hearty welcome to the new commander of the Platte, the gallant General Brooke.

ON March 3, 1888, there took place at Meppen a penetrative test of 8 in. Krupp projectiles, with results that yield uncontrovertible proof of their efficiency. The projectiles were steel shell, 34 calibres long, weighing 138 kilograms—47 kilograms of powder were used, giving striking velocity of 550 metres, 116 metres from the muzzle of the gun. The 8-in. (21 cm.) gun used was 35 calibres long. The target consisted of a compound plate, rolled by Camel and Co., 39.5 cm. thick, 335 cm. long and 275 cm. wide, with an oak backing, 20 cm. thick, and two skin plates, 20 mm. thick. Two rounds were fired, both shots completely penetrated the target, and were found uninjured, one 40 metres, the other 670 metres, behind the target. They were upset respectively, 3 and 5 millimetres.

CERTAIN recruits having been recently tried by Court martial for desertion while en route to regiments from the general depot, and sentenced in addition to confinement at hard labor to dishonorable discharge, Lieutenant General Sheridan sensibly decides: "The sentences are not deemed a proper punishment for the offence. Recruits who,

while en route to the station to which they have been assigned, straggle from their detachments without intending to desert, should not be considered as having committed offences of a character so inconsistent with their military obligations as to make them unfit to be soldiers. They are more properly subjects for discipline in the Army rather than expulsion from it." He then remits the dishonorable discharge in each case, leaving confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of pay for a certain period to be inflicted.

DISCUSSING the subject of Admiralty reform, the *Engineer* says: "Apparently there are two principal causes of Admiralty inefficiency. The first is red tape; the second is that the civilian element is too strong, not only on the Board, but throughout every department. Red tape is the consequence or corollary of technical ignorance. When the head of a department really does not know how his duties ought to be performed to the best advantage he naturally falls back on system and rule. He regulates his conduct by that of his predecessors; he upholds the traditions of his office; he can originate nothing without blundering; therefore he does not try to be original. The course followed by his grandfather he pursues. It matters nothing that all the conditions of naval life and action have changed." This has an application nearer home.

THE Board for the revision of Army Tactics, having gotten well settled in their new quarters, room 111 on the third floor, west front of the War Department Building, are gradually getting the ground they are to go over pretty thoroughly mapped out. A copy of a system of "Military Tactics, by Samuel J. Winston, Richmond, 1808," contains the following quaint "Introduction": "The liberties of America being supported by the militia, and they being called out only three days in a year for practice, it is of great importance that the military system be explained in the most easy and plain manner." The languages represented on the shelves of the library being collected by the Board comprise pretty nearly all of those in use at the present time by the prominent arms-bearing nations. Naturally, however, the lead is taken by German, French, English, and Italian, in the order named.

THERE seems to be no good reason yet assigned for restricting the retired list for disabilities in the Army, and in the Navy the retired list is unlimited. The effect of the restriction upon the Army can well be illustrated by reference to the situation at present existing. There are now no fewer than forty officers of the Army who have been pronounced permanently incapacitated for active service by competent medical boards, and yet cannot be retired from the active list until vacancies shall occur, and in the meantime these officers are drawing duty pay, and what is of far greater importance to the Army, that number of promotions must be held in abeyance, the vacancies to be filled not existing in the eye of the law until the recommendation of the Retiring Board can be carried out. There is a strong and growing feeling among Army officers in favor of so modifying the law of retirements as to permit an officer to be retired without delay when condemned by proper authority. The naval method has stood the test of time, and there is no good reason why the two Services should not be placed upon the same footing.

WE have already reported the result of the first of a series of trials of armor plates in progress on board the *Nettle* at Portsmouth, England. The competition is confined to English manufacturers, a number of whom have sent specimens both of steel and of steel faced armor for trial. The expense of the plates and of the experiments is borne by the Government, and it has, we believe, been made a condition that rival makers shall not be present at the trial of each other's plates. The ordeal is to be the same for both kinds of armor, and a comparison of the entire series of results will not only determine the respective values of steel and compound plates as a protection against shot and shell, but the merits of the different patents and manufacturers. The plates are assailed by the new 6-inch breechloader with both chilled and Holtzer forged steel projectiles, and with as many of them as the turret will stand. The charge consists of 48 lbs. of E. X. E. powder, the shot weighs 100 lbs., the velocity is 2,000 feet, and the energy about 2,800 foot tons. The range is 10 yards. Of the first trial the *London Times* says: "The target appeared as if pitted with smallpox; but, with the exception of some small cracks, which appeared to stop short at the weld, no damage was done. There was no lamination. Thus far the success achieved by compound armor has been of a very remarkable kind, and the officers present expressed their surprise and gratification at the result."

THE partisan, as well as the professional, criticisms upon what are known as the Roach cruisers have been answered by practical experience with these vessels in a way that would delight the heart of old John Roach were he alive to realize it. One Navy officer is quoted as saying: "The *Atlanta* and *Boston* are to day, all things considered, the equals in power and efficiency of nine tenths of the unarmored ships of their class and tonnage afloat." Of the *Atlanta* an officer who is serving upon her writes from Port au Prince, saying: "She is the most satisfactory vessel I have ever served in. Not one of the other ships that I have been attached to would have made such good weather in the heavy seas that we met off the Bermudas on our passage here. All the officers are in ecstasies over her, and they agree that it would have been perfectly safe to have left all the hatches open. She rises to the seas splendidly, and although we have not had a chance to put her head to it I have the utmost confidence that she will do herself credit when the time comes to steam into a head sea. During eighty-nine hours in a heavy sea the *Atlanta* averaged eleven and one-half knots the greater part of the time under but four boilers—half-power—and at no time during this very heavy weather would the sea have interfered with the working of the two eight-inch guns." It is also stated that the *Atlanta* has done surprisingly well under sail, although she is not full rigged, having but two masts, the sail power being merely auxiliary. In the trade winds, however, she made six and a half knots under sail alone. Our readers will bear witness that we have never joined in the current criticisms upon these vessels, and we have always insisted that whatever their excellencies or their defects, it was the Advisory Board and not John Roach who was responsible. They have never sought to evade the responsibility, and the result is showing that they could afford to appeal to the considerate judgment of mankind upon their work.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTE, U. S. A., is East from Fort Niobrara, Neb., on a few weeks' leave.

MAJOR R. T. FRANK, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., returned to Omaha early in the week from his trip to Texas.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A., of Washington, was a guest at the Westminster Hotel, early in the week.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT F. V. KRUG, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niobrara, Neb., will soon go to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

CAPTAIN G. E. BUSHNELL, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, will leave Fort Preble, Me., next week for Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

COLONEL D. L. MAGNUDE, Medical Department, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, attained his 63d birthday on Monday of this week.

LIEUTENANT R. H. ANDERSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth last week on his way from the East to San Carlos, Ariz.

CAPTAIN C. A. VERNOU, 19th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty at Cleveland, O., was in San Francisco this week in charge of a batch of recruits.

LIEUTENANT E. H. BROOKE, 21st U. S. Infantry, under recent promotion, has changed base from Fort Sidney, Neb., to Fort Du Chesse, Utah.

LIEUTENANT R. G. RUTHERFORD, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the Government Hospital there.

LIEUTENANT C. W. PENROSE, 11th U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, this week, from a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, 18th U. S. Infantry, Fort Hays, Kas., will soon return to his native State, Maine, for duty at the State College of Agriculture, Orono.

LIEUTENANT F. T. VAN LIEW, 2d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Van Liew, lately visiting at 225 West 35th street, New York City, have returned to Fort Omaha.

CAPTAIN C. H. ROCKWELL, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who was expected to leave Fort Supply, Indian Ty., this week on sick leave, will seek recuperation at Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUTENANT HENRY DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Old Point Comfort, Va., and other places, will return to Fort Reno, Indian Ty., in a few days.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHAR. K. PEARSON, British Army, was a guest at the New York Hotel, New York City, early in the week, and afterwards went to Washington.

The officers stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., gave a farewell ball on Saturday evening last in honor of Col. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, retired on Wednesday from active service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. CONRAD, 22d U. S. Infantry, has assumed command at Fort Lewis, Col., and Col. P. T. Swaine and the headquarters of the regiment have gone to Fort Lyon.

CAPTAIN J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., is visiting in Washington, D. C., with quarters at the Ebbitt. He will remain East a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANTS G. S. HOYT, C. W. Mason, and H. D. Reed, U. S. A., were expected at Fort Leavenworth the latter part of this week, preparatory to entering upon duty at the Military Prison on Tuesday next.

LIEUTENANT W. A. NICHOLS, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately visiting relatives at Fort Leavenworth, has received a two months' extension of his sick leave and will not rejoin at Fort Brady, Mich., before summer.

The death of 1st Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d U. S. Infantry, promotes 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory to a 1st lieutenantcy. Lieut. Mallory will remain at Fort Omaha, but change from Miller's to Dempsey's company.

COLONEL RICHARD LODGE, U. S. A., presided over the Board, which met in Washington, on Wednesday, to report upon the claims of J. B. Read against the U. S. for the alleged use of certain projectiles for rifled ordnance.

The engagement is announced of Miss Livingston, daughter of Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston, 8d U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort McHenry, to Lieut. S. E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., stationed at West Point.

LIEUTENANTS H. W. HUBBELL, T. C. Patterson, and S. Rodman, U. S. A., will remain at Fort Monroe when Battery G, 1st U. S. Artillery, leaves for San Francisco, and join Davis's Battery F when it arrives at Fort Monroe.

CAPTAIN S. L. WOODWARD, 10th U. S. Cavalry, having recently passed through Prescott, Arizona, en route to Fort Verde, the *Hoof and Horse* says: "The citizens of that section are to be congratulated, as Capt. Woodward belongs to that class of Army officers who, educated in the old school, believe that the way of the settler in a new country is sufficiently hard to entitle him to every consideration that the military can grant in the way of those courtesies which the inter-dependence of the members of a pioneer community make so valued. While stationed at Whipple this trait of character made Capt. Woodward one of the most popular officers in Northern Arizona, and we will be greatly mistaken if it does not also win him the same distinction in the good graces of the people of the Verde Valley."

SENATOR SHERMAN attended the Pittsburg celebration of the birthday of General Grant April 27.

LIEUTENANT ELIAS CHANDLER, 16th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

The next retirement for age, in order, is that of General James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, June 30, 1888.

CAPTAIN W. H. CLAPP, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Davis, Texas, will visit friends in the North towards the end of May.

CAPTAIN W. M. WATERBURY, 18th U. S. Inf., of Fort Wingate, N. M., is a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C. to Major-General Howard, has returned to San Francisco from a pleasant trip to Los Angeles.

The friends of Paymaster Bash, of the Army, say that he proposes to attempt to secure the passage of his relief bill over the President's veto.

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, late of the Army, visited Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, and was the guest of Captain Whipple of the Ordnance Corps.

MRS. N. H. McLEAN, widow of Col. McLean, U. S. Army, and her daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Caroline, are guests at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN A. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., and family have now got settled at Newport, Ky., the captain's present station in connection with the new post to be built there.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. L. G. ANDERSON, U. S. A., will leave Arizona for the East early in June, and will leave the service to engage in civil practice July 1 next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st U. S. Inf., and family, now visiting on the Pacific Coast, expect to be at Narragansett Pier, R. I., about the middle of May.

COLONEL J. C. BAILY, U. S. A., was to leave New York this week for the South on a leave for the benefit of his health. Capt. Henry Johnson will take charge of the medical purveying depot during his absence.

LIEUTENANT G. A. DODD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, with Troop H under his command, is on an experimental march, from Fort McIntosh to San Antonio. Some pleasure and more profit is expected from the exercise. Let us have more of it.

CAPTAIN BYRON DAWSON, 9th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Du Chesse, has been ordered to his home in Indiana to await retirement. He served with credit during the war with Indiana troops, and has nearly twenty-six years of active service.

The National Museum menagerie, at Washington, has received an addition, in the shape of a year-old Rocky Mountain lion, the gift of Captain H. B. Romeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh. It is a handsome cub, about the size of an Irish setter dog, and looks like a gray cat on a large scale.

CAPTAIN W. H. HAMNER, 20th Infantry, and Lieut. T. G. Townsend, 6th Infantry, and B. H. Cheever, 6th Cavalry, will relinquish a pleasant tour of duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, on Tuesday next. Captain Hamner goes to Fort Assiniboine, Lieut. Townsend to the Camp at Highwood, Ill., and Lieut. Cheever to Fort Lewis, Cal.

COL. J. J. VAN HORN, 25th Infantry, was in St. Paul, recently, says the *Press*, and is rather pleased with the change that takes his regiment further west. Col. Van Horn is one of the most soldierly and popular officers of the Army, and will, doubtless, be assigned to an independent command, perhaps Fort Missoula, one of the most desirable posts in the department.

Quite a sensation has been created at La Crosse, Wis., by the agreement of 20 or more distinguished scholars that the missing fort on the chart of Perrot, the French explorer, had been discovered near the village of Trempealeau. Singular mounds and inscriptions were also found. This fort, the ruins of which were recently discovered by surveyors, was built in 1685 by Perrot and his followers. Excavations will be made and a complete history written.

MAJOR GENERAL CROOK was serenaded at the Paxton, Omaha, a few evenings ago, by the 2d U. S. Infantry band, and the *Bee* says: The performers were located in the corridor, which was crowded with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. The balconies and reception rooms were given up to the general and invited guests, who represented the elite and fashion of the city. Commissioned officers from the fort appeared in full uniform, and assisted their brave and esteemed superior in entertaining the company.

The news in Prescott, Ariz., of the promotion of General Crook was received with much enthusiasm. Flags were placed on all the public buildings and the business places in the town decorated and illuminated at night. The surrounding hills were lighted with bonfires, and a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired. A large number of congratulatory telegrams were sent the General signed by territorial, county and city officials, as well as prominent citizens.

COLONEL RODNEY SMITH, Assistant Paymaster-General, who expected to arrive this week in New York from San Francisco, was parted with with sincere regret by the latter city. The *Alta* says:

In the discharge of his duties he made friends among the rank and file wherever he disbursed funds for services rendered, while those in commission regarded him as a generous official, always ready to perform a duty to his country and a act of kindness to his associates. Many old volunteer officers and soldiers in the War of the Rebellion remember his generous treatment of their claims, and all who knew him personally and officially will be pleased to hear of his advancement. In a social manner he has won hosts of friends in San Francisco and on the Coast, and with the departure of himself, wife and child the city's loss will be New York's gain.

The engagement of Miss Lucille Barát Wilkinson, of St. Louis, to Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th Inf., has been announced.

CAPTAIN P. S. BONUS, 1st U. S. Cav., is expected at Fort Maginnis, Montana, to take command of Troop F under his recent promotion.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., has arrived in Baltimore and taken charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at 411 West Fayette st., that city.

St. GAUDENS, the sculptor, has a bust of General Sherman on exhibition at the Academy of Design, which is remarkable for its likeness and the strength of the sculptor's work. The General is too nervous and active a man to enjoy sitting as long as it is necessary when a portrait is concerned, and it is not likely that he will ever again be secured for this purpose; so it is very fortunate that Mr. St. Gaudens was the sculptor of his choice, for he has made a portrait bust in every way worthy of his subject.

The total of benefits paid by the Army Mutual Aid Association is \$192,710.01; unused assessments to beneficiaries, \$3,423.87. The total business expenses during the nine years the association has been in existence amount to \$3,874.87, a sum but a little greater than the interest earned, by funds invested, since Jan. 1, 1887. It is worthy to note that by far the larger proportion of the admissions of the past year were in class 1, the younger men of the Service perceiving the benefits of such an association in preference to other and less solid methods of life insurance.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER has an elegant mansion in Detroit, where he lives with his wife and daughters luxuriously, but without ostentation. He is a good horseman, and keeps a few blooded animals. His hobby, however, is lumber, and out of this he made his fortune. It is said that no man in the country has a better knowledge of the subject than he, and that he takes the keenest delight in inspecting a new "neck of woods." Gen. Alger is a slender man, of medium height, with hair and beard streaked with gray. He has not had the advantages of a college education, but he is well informed on subjects of contemporary interest, and is a good talker.

The Practitioners' Society of New York gave a dinner on Saturday evening last at the University Club to Surgeon General John Moore, U. S. A., and Surgeon General John M. Browne, U. S. Navy, at which many representative medical men from civil and military life were present. Dr. Geo. F. Shady, president of the society, presided at one table, and Dr. Samuel Saxton at the other. Among those present were: Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood, U. S. N.; J. R. Tryon, U. S. N.; Asst. Surgeon James Pilcher, U. S. A.; Capt. Erben, U. S. N.; Medical Director Geo. Peck, U. S. N.; Medical Inspectors N. L. Bates and E. S. Bogert, U. S. N. After dinner speeches were made by Dr. Shady, by Gen. Moore for "The Army," and Dr. Browne for "The Navy."

COLONEL A. E. DRAKE, Captain, U. S. A., retired, was the defendant last week in Philadelphia in a suit brought against him by his wife for non-support. Col. Drake's lawyer in presenting the case said: "Col. Drake is a man of advanced years in life, who has served his country faithfully for over half a century, and who is now brought into this court, without any cause and without any reason. The complainant is his second wife, a lady much younger in years. She saw fit to leave his residence and home and go to another residence in the State of New Jersey, a residence and farm which Col. Drake presented her with free and clear of all incumbrances. She had five children at that time." The judge in conclusion directed an order to be made on Colonel Drake for \$45 per month, which that officer said he would willingly give.

At the annual encampment of the G. A. R., State of Texas, held at Austin, April 14, Col. J. C. De Gress, U. S. Army, retired, was chosen Department Commander. Col. DeGress, upon assuming the command of the department, made a strikingly happy address, brief, clear and to the point. It was cordially received and heartily applauded by his comrades. Upon the motion of Col. DeGress a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted heartily endorsing the action of John B. Hood Camp, asking an appropriation from the State for the endowment of a Confederate Home and wishing the camp all possible success in their laudable efforts to make the Confederate Home a State institution. In the afternoon the Confederate veterans met, and under command of Gen. Walker, marched to encampment hall, where they took charge of the "boys in blue" and escorted them to the Confederate Home. The veterans of the Blue and Gray afterwards met at a camp fire at Pressler's garden.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs in their report in favor of the bill (H. R. 5283), for retiring David B. McKibbin, U. S. A., say: "In view of the long and faithful service of General McKibbin, because of the honorable wounds from which he is now suffering, and because had he applied to be retired, as he might have done, a short time after the close of the war he might have been retired as a brigadier general, your committee recommend favorable consideration of the bill. The writer of this report had the honor to serve a short time under command of General McKibbin, and cheerfully testifies to his high qualities as an officer and a gentleman." The same committee report in favor of the bill to appoint and retire Andrew J. Smith, late colonel, 7th Cavalry, and Major-General, U. S. V., with the rank and grade of colonel. They say: "Andrew J. Smith as a soldier is well known to the entire country. Nothing that can be said in this report can add to his distinguished name. He is now over seventy-three years of age. Had General Smith, who resigned May 6, 1869, remained in the Army until the passage of the act of July 15, 1870, he would have served over thirty-two years and could have been placed upon the retired list on his own application. At the time of his resignation an act of Congress reduced the Army from 45 colonels and 45 lieutenant-colonels to 25 colonels and 25 lieutenant-colonels. 'It was the most ungrateful task imposed upon us by Congress,' writes General W. T. Sherman. Then it was that General A. J. Smith, with a soldier's generosity, to make way for younger men, resigned as colonel of the 7th Cavalry."

COLONEL DANIEL MCCLURE, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. A., visited Washington this week.

SECOND LIEUTENANT J. M. NEALL, 4th Cav., on leave from Fort Bowie, Ariz., is visiting at Virginia City, Neb.

CAPTAIN PAUL R. BROWN, Post Surgeon, Fort Niagara, N. Y., left there early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL J. S. BRIERLIN, U. S. A., now East on leave, is expected to rejoin at Fort McKinney, Wyo., towards the middle of May.

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., has an article on "Mr. Matthew Arnold on America" in the "North American Review" for May.

COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Superintendent of the Orchard Lake (Mich.) Military Academy, visited Washington, D. C., this week, registering at Willards.

MAJOR C. P. EAKIN, U. S. A., was an honored guest at the reunion and banquet of the Commonwealth Artillery Company in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, an officer of large experience in Indian matters, has been ordered to San Carlos, Ariz., to perform the duties of Indian agent.

CAPTAIN CULLEN BRYANT, U. S. A., of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., arrived in Washington on Tuesday to sit upon the board to inquire into the use of J. B. Read's projectiles.

GENERAL GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., who was North last winter from Texas, on leave, will soon again return, his health not having greatly improved since he returned to San Antonio.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., while recently at Galveston delivered an interesting lecture in Trinity Church on "Indian Manners, Habits," etc., for the benefit of the Trinity Guild.

GENERAL CHAS. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., President of the United Service Club of Washington, has tendered, on behalf of the club, to the Metropolitan Club of that city its sympathy and the privileges of its club house, until the rooms of the Metropolitan, damaged by fire, shall have been restored.

SERGEANT SHERMAN, of the Signal Service, who was recently arrested at New Haven, Conn., for taking and distributing immoral photographs, has written to Gen. Greeley repeating his denial of the charge. He admits taking the young lady's picture, but says she was clothed in "a moral costume," so was Mother Eve with her fig leaf.

THE *Alta California*, referring to the probability of Gen. Fremont being placed on the retired list of the Army, says: "Another eminent Californian, Gen. George Stoneman, who rendered his country good service and long, should be restored to the retired list from which he resigned to respond to the call of his fellow-citizens to civil office."

In view of the fact that Maj. J. B. Collins, U. S. A., retired, has received pay for more than eight years when he was not in the service of the Government, and because no view of his case which suggests itself can justify the additional relief proposed by the bill to increase his rank the Senate Military Committee recommend its indefinite postponement.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs report in favor of S. 2295, authorizing the President to appoint and retire John C. Fremont as a major general in the U. S. Army, saying: "In making this recommendation your committee deem it unnecessary to attempt to bring within the limitations of a formal report merits and achievements which have passed into history and entitle Gen. Fremont to a renown which is now beyond dispute and to a gratitude of the people of this country which no one now questions."

GEN. FITZGUGH LEE has written a letter, explaining his unavoidable absence from the banquet in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant, in which he says: "If the survivors of opposing armies of the past will follow the precepts thus taught by their respective commanders, the prosperous future of an undivided Republic we should be equally interested in will be assured. 'I feel,' said the dying soldier, who now sleeps his last sleep at Riverside, 'that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the federals and Confederates. I cannot stay to be a living witness of the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel within me that it is to be so.' Let us hope that the last prediction of Gen. Grant will be fulfilled."

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Art., was duly retired for age on Wednesday, April 25, and the contingent promotions to which we referred last week in our brief sketch of Colonel Best's military services have been made. Referring to our article last week concerning the retirement of Colonel Best, a correspondent writes as follows: "However much the peace, etc., following retirement may be looked forward to, nevertheless it is rather hard for an officer to sever at once the associations of many years, and to look on the past rather than to the future. Such pangs—perhaps regret is the better word—are much softened in this case, however, by the reflection that Col. Best leaves with most pleasant and unbroken personal relations with every officer in his regiment."

THE House Committee on Military Affairs unanimously recommend the passage of the bill to place Gen. Wm. F. Smith on the retired list of the Army. They give a synopsis of his military record and say: "Gen. Smith is now past the age of retirement, and is fully entitled to that favor at the hands of the Government, for a life time of hard and conspicuous service in which he has always displayed the most incorruptible honesty, the most outspoken patriotism and devotion, and the highest ability. It has been the good fortune of but few men in any age or in any country to save an army and direct it to victory from a subordinate position. Such a service in Europe would secure honor and riches; in ours it should certainly result in assignment to a place on the retired list of the Army with the rank of major general and the appropriate pay for the remaining years of his life."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st Infantry, lately on leave at Fort Mason, Cal., is now at Narragansett, R. I.

LIEUTENANT B. A. POORE, 12th U. S. Inf., is expected East from Fort Sully early in May on a two months' leave.

MAJOR GEO. M. STERNBERG, one of the expert medical officers of our Army on epidemic diseases, will shortly sail for Cuba to make some special investigations there.

CAPT. JOHN DRUM's excellent article on "The Militia" is given in full in the record of the proceedings of the seventh annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard.

CAPT. W. B. KENNEDY, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting in New York City recently, having been sent from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take charge of a squad of cavalry recruits for that depot.

LIEUT. J. A. LEYDEN, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting friends at Beech Creek, Pa., is expected in New York soon to conduct recruits to the Northwest after which he will join his company at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Brig.-Gen. F. St. George Cooke, retired; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Leyden, 4th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept.

"Few men in the world 31 years old," says the "Critic," "possess the vigor and agility of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, U. S. Commissioner of Railroads. He is 5 feet 8½ inches high, weighs 165 pounds, and is as brisk and sure footed as a man of thirty."

SURGEON REMUS C. PERSONS, U. S. Navy, has been assigned, temporarily, to the charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., during the absence, on leave, of Major Richard S. Vickery, Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge, who is to take a trip abroad.

It is understood that Major-Gen. Howard was desirous of being assigned to the Division of the Missouri and made official application for the transfer. The fact that he has had his present command for only two years is one of the reasons assigned for the non-compliance with his request.

THE Omaha "Excelsior" of April 21 says: "Col. Guy V. Henry, now visiting in Texas, will return to Omaha towards the end of April. . . . Lieut. Kennon, A. D. C., will supervise the drill of the Creighton Guards on the occasion of the reception to the Governor of Nebraska. . . . The reception accorded Maj. Gen. Crook Monday evening at the Paxton was a delightfully pleasant occasion."

MR. HENRY MORROW, son of Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., of Fort Sidney, Neb., has been examined before the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan for admission to the bar, and after a successful examination has been duly admitted as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery. General Morrow was examined before the same tribunal 35 years ago and received his license as a lawyer.

ON Wednesday of last week Mrs. LeBoutillier, of Cincinnati, gave a luncheon at her residence in honor of Mrs. General Switzer. The table decorations were unique and tasteful. Among the ladies present were Mrs. General Switzer, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Hickenlooper, Mrs. General Withers, Mrs. W. J. Breed, Mrs. Captain O'Connell, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. A. LeBoutillier, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Burkhardt, Miss Switzer and Miss O'Connell.

ALTHOUGH entitled to aides with the rank of captain, Major General Crook will retain 2d Lieutenants L. D. Greene, 7th Inf., and L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., on his staff until they have completed the four years' tour. Should Gen. Crook decide to take advantage of the law which allows a Major General three aides, it is surmised he will select his old friend Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav., as the additional member of his staff. Capt. Bourke is now on special duty at the War Department.

MISS LEMIRE SCOTT, daughter of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., was married at Angel Island, Cal., April 11, to Mr. Edward Flint. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, in the presence of a number of friends. The affair was an unusually pleasant one. Among those present were Gens. O. O. Howard and W. R. Shafter, U. S. A.; Capt. and Mrs. Henier, Chaplain and Mrs. Winfield Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Vogdes, Lieut. and Mrs. Edmunds, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieuts. Strother and Ferris, etc. The "Call," referring to the event, says: "Miss Scott is a beautiful and talented young lady and a great favorite among her many friends. The impressive ceremony was pronounced by the bride's father, whose voice trembled with emotion as he united these hearts and gave his blessing to them as they knelt before him. The bride carried a bouquet of orange blossoms, and looked lovely in her simple attire, wearing no ornament except a diamond pin, a gift from the groom."

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N., visited the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., this week and was received with the customary salute.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HOLMAN VAIL, U. S. N., was married April 26, at Aurora, Indiana, to Miss Mary Gertrude Haines, daughter of Mrs. Julia Putnam Haines.

CAPTAIN T. O. SELFREDGE, U. S. N., read a paper on "The Amazon River" before the New England Club at Boston, Mass., a few days ago, and gave some interesting suggestions as to the possibilities of that country.

REAR ADMIRAL S. F. QUACKENBUSH, retired, has been paying a visit to Fort Monroe the past week or two, and from there will return to his home in Washington, at 1147 Connecticut av., for a brief rest ere starting on his summer jaunt in search of comfort and amusement.

CAPTAIN T. F. KANE, U. S. N., sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday last on the *City of Chicago*.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. G. DAVENPORT, U. S. Navy, registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

ENSIGN H. M. DOMBAUGH, U. S. N., was expected in Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week to join the Torpedo Class on Tuesday next.

MISS VIRGINIA PRACO, daughter of the late Medical Director A. A. Henderson, U. S. N., was married April 9 at St. Leonard's-on-sea, England, to Berkeley Wolcott, Esq., of Natal, South Africa.

THE Medical Board for the annual physical examination of naval cadets at Annapolis is composed of the following officers: Medical Inspector Thomas C. Walton, Surgeon Geo. E. H. Harmon and P. A. Surgeon Averley C. H. Russell.

ENSIGN W. B. FLETCHER, U. S. N., was married April 4, to Miss Malene R. Asserson, daughter of Chief Engineer F. C. Asserson, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, and was a very pleasant affair.

MR. JOHN P. FILLBROW, eldest son of the late Commodore F. S. Fillebrown, U. S. Navy, was married in New York City April 24 to Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of Dr. William Young. The ceremony was performed at Dr. Young's residence 145 West 42d Street.

CARDS are out for the marriage of Miss Kate Louise Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral John L. Davis, to Mr. James Anderson Wright, Jr. The wedding will come off Wednesday evening, May 2, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany, G. St., Washington, D. C. The wedding reception will be held at the Ebbitt House.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week: Passed Asst. Engr. John C. Kafer, Passed Asst. Paymaster J. N. Speel, Lieut. L. P. Jouett, Passed Asst. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee, Med. Inspector A. S. Oberly, Paymr. Edwin Putnam, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi and Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart.

COLONEL THOS. Y. FIELD, U. S. Marine Corps, says the Norfolk *Landmark*, has made many friends here who regret to lose him, but wish him a long life and pleasant duty. The officers and men under his command, to whom he had endeared himself by his fair and impartial treatment and kind considerations for their comfort, feel that they have lost not only a capable commander, but a faithful friend.

LAST Saturday evening's lecture, delivered by Dr. J. West Roosevelt, fleet surgeon of the Seavanhaka Corinthian Yacht club was a practical and common sense discussion of a number of the problems in medicine and surgery which are met with in yachting. The lecture was the first of two on the subject of "Yachting Hygiene and the Treatment of Accidents," and was confined more particularly to the consideration of the best mode of getting rid of disease germs, or bacteria, of the proper composition of the diet of those at sea, and the treatment of a few of the more common complaints of the bowels, sunstroke, etc. The second lecture will be delivered this week, Saturday, April 24, at the clubhouse. Comdr. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., will lecture the week following, May 5.

THE following assignment of officers to the U. S. practice ship *Constellation* for the usual summer cruise of the naval cadets has been made: Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, Lieut.-Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, Lieut. Geo. P. Colvocoresses, Chas. E. Colahan, Henry McCrea, Lieut. (j. g.) Harry H. Hosley, Robert M. Doyle, and Ensign Chas. N. Atwater. Ensign Wm. C. P. Muir is detailed as instructor in navigation during the cruise. The medical officers attached to the *Constellation* will be Surg. Manley H. Simons and P. Asst. Surg. Clement Biddle; Chaplain, Edward E. Rawson. These officers will join the vessel about May 15, the cadets going on board at the end of the annual examinations. Although this summer's cruise has not been definitely laid out, it is probable that it will include a short stay at Funchal, Madeira, a brief cruise up the English Channel, a touch at Gibraltar, and the usual wind-up of drill and exercises in Gardner's Bay and the Chesapeake.

THE officers at present attached to the U. S. S. *Ranger*, on surveying duty off the coast of Lower California, are as follows, together with the dates of their present orders: Comdr. Francis A. Cook, Oct. 13, 1886; Lieut. Uriah R. Harris, Sept. 1, 1887; Lieut. Robert G. Peck, Nov. 5, 1886; Lieut. Oswin W. Lowry, Oct. 1, 1887; Lieut. (j. g.) Charles F. Pond, Sept. 23, 1887; Ensign George H. Stafford, Sept. 15, 1887; Ensign John B. Bligh, Sept. 27, 1887; Ensign Harry Phelps, Oct. 10, 1884; Ensign Charles W. Jungen, Sept. 1, 1886; Ensign John M. Elliott, Nov. 21, 1885; Ensign Lewis J. Clark, March 7, 1887; Ensign William A. Gill, March 8, 1887; Ensign Benjamin Wright, Sept. 1, 1887; P. A. Surg. L. B. Baldwin, Aug. 20, 1886; P. A. Paymr. Charles M. Ray, July 31, 1886; P. A. Engr. Albert C. Engard, May 11, 1885 (will be ordered home shortly); P. A. Engr. Frank H. Eldridge, Oct. 31, 1886; Asst. Engr. Alexander S. Halstead, Nov. 9, 1886; Cadet Engr. Ward P. Winehell, April 1, 1886. It is not improbable that the *Ranger* will go to Mare Island some time the coming summer, during which visit it is the intention to make the necessary changes in the personnel.

THE House Naval Committee in reporting adversely the case of John M. Quackenbush, give an abstract of his record contained in a letter from Secretary Chandler as evidence that the relief sought ought not to be granted. (Capt. Alfred Hopkins they think was unjustly treated in being deprived of his legal rights by the Court-martial which tried him. They say: "He was absent from the Navy-yard only five days, under the regulation, when he was put on waiting orders. He had the right to be absent seven days. He therefore violated no law or regulation. Tried by this rule, the committee do not believe that the finding of the Court-martial can be sustained by the evidence in the record. We do not believe the evidence warrants the finding of the court, but the same is wholly without evidence

to support it. It is not sufficient to warrant a conviction that the defendant intended to violate a law; he must not only intend, but must violate the law. The Judge-Advocate, in his argument, seemed to think that intention without act of violation of law is sufficient. Capt. Hopkins died on Sept. 24, 1884. The bill proposes to give to his widow, Mary E. Hopkins, the salary, on leave pay, to which her husband would have been entitled between the date of his dismissal and that of his death, if he had not been dismissed. The committee do not intend to reflect or impugn in any way the action of the Judge-Advocate, the Secretary of the Navy, or of the President, who approved the sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Capt. Hopkins, but base their report upon the ground that he being now dead has paid the full measure of the verdict imposed, and the committee regarding the punishment inflicted by the Court-martial as excessive, in comparison with the offence for which he was tried, as applied to his surviving widow, therefore report this bill favorably, and earnestly recommend its passage."

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate bill 1163, to reimburse Comdr. George M. Bauche, U. S. N., for losses incurred by the sinking of the *Cincinnati*, and S. 1503, to relieve certain enlisted men of the Navy Marine Corps from the charge of desertion were favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday.

No business of importance was transacted by the Senate Military Committee at its meeting this week. Nearly the whole session was consumed in discussion on the war claims of the State of Nevada.

Senator Chandler has submitted in the Senate an amendment, which he intends to offer to the deficiency appropriation bill, directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit and allow to the proper disbursing officers of the Navy Department the vouchers, aggregating \$65,742.01, for the amount of which demand has been made upon Pay Inspector Jos. A. Smith, late chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, "the sums paid upon said vouchers having been lawfully and properly disbursed for provisions or other merchandise received and used by the Government, and said accounting officers are hereby directed to relieve said Pay Inspector Smith from any charge on account of said sums." The vouchers in question are those upon which the court-martial of Pay Inspector Smith was based. Relief is sought on the ground that his offence was a mere technicality, and that there was no question about the receipt and use by the Government of the provisions purchased.

The House on Monday passed the Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. James B. Ricketts, with an amendment reducing the rate to \$75. Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, opposed the bill as still further extending the liberal discrimination in favor of the widows of officers and against the widows of private soldiers. It was time, he said, that the House should call a halt.

The House Military Committee has reported favorably the bills to retire Col. Henry J. Hunt according to his brevet rank of major-general; appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of Forts Robinson and Niobrara; and \$15,000 for repairs to Fort Sidney; to retire Wm. F. Smith with the rank of major-general.

A favorable report was adopted by the House Military Committee on Tuesday last on the bill 2,409, appropriating \$490,000 for the erection of a new fire-proof building to accommodate all departments of instruction, and \$100,000 for a gymnasium and fencing academy at the West Point Military Academy. But for the delay on the part of the department in submitting estimates these appropriations would have been made in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the Academy.

The case of Commander Quackenbush was not acted upon by the House Naval Committee on Tuesday, the date set for a vote on his bill, a quorum having failed to respond to the call for the meeting. No business whatever has been transacted by this committee this week.

The following resolution was reported from the House Committee April 23 and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That it is hereby ordered by the House that Thursday, May 11, and Saturday, May 13, immediately after the reading of the Journal, be set apart for the consideration of bills and resolutions reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, in such order as may be designated by said committee, but not to interfere with revenue bills, appropriation bills, or prior orders; and if displaced by any of these or by any cause the same days on each subsequent week shall be substituted for those named herein, until two days, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are devoted to the consideration of measures reported by said committee.

The House having settled down to debate on the tariff, very little, if any, Army and Navy legislation need be expected in that branch of Congress for several weeks. Should the Military Committee be successful in getting May 17 and 19 set apart as proposed by the resolution above, some important Army bills may then be pushed through. One of the measures Chairman Townsend proposes to bring forward at that time is the Bénet seacoast defence bill. He has strong hopes of passing this bill, but other members of the committee are not so sanguine since it has been learned that Mr. Randall intends to bring forward, either through the regular fortification bill, if he can get the Appropriation Committee to agree to his proposition, or as a separate measure, a bill, similar in its provisions, but larger in amount, to the one which he advocated in the first session of the 49th Congress.

The outlook, therefore, for legislation in this direction is not so encouraging as it was in the early part of the session.

Mr. Steele's Army Reorganization bill is another of the general measures booked for consideration on the dates named. Mr. Steele has not completed the revised copy of the bill, but intends to do so in good season.

No action has been taken this week by the House Military Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. The committee is waiting for an answer to a call for the views of the War Department on a proposition made by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co. of New York to furnish the Army with a number of the Zolinski dynamite guns. The company asks for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the manufacture at the National Armory of 100 pneumatic guns with

the necessary attachments at an estimated cost of \$40,000 each. The matter is now in the hands of the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Engineers. Their recommendation will probably be for an immediate appropriation of a moderate sum for the purchase of a gun or two and to carry on some extensive and practical tests therewith before any further appropriation is made. This agrees with the general sentiment of the committee.

The House Military Committee has informally discussed the bill to revive the grade of General in the Army, and it is expected will shortly take favorable action.

The House Commerce Committee on Monday made a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$175,000 for an extension of the wharf at Fort Monroe so as to permit of its being constructed of iron instead of wood.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 2766, Platt. That Major James Belger be considered as having been continuously in the Service from the 30th day of November, 1863, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, pay, emoluments and promotion pertaining to such continuous service, deducting from pay due him the amount he has received while employed in the civil service.

S. 2776, Stanford. That in consideration of the eminent and conspicuous services rendered by Rear Admiral John H. Russell, of the United States Navy, retired, particularly in that on the night of September 13, 1861, while holding the rank of lieutenant, he voluntarily commanded an expedition of about 100 officers and men which destroyed the Confederate war vessel *Idaho*, which was fully armed, manned and equipped, and moored at the Pensacola Navy-yard, in the presence of over 1,000 soldiers who were stationed at the yard, and in the face of numerous batteries; one-fifth of his command being either killed or wounded, he being among the latter; and in that he served faithfully and commendably during the subsequent years of the War of the Rebellion in important commands and has never received any special promotion or advancement in numbers, said Rear Admiral John H. Russell shall receive the highest pay of his grade from the date of his retirement.

S. 2790, To retire Medical Inspector Wm. E. Taylor, U. S. N., with rank of Medical Director.

S. 2797, Chandler. To advance Chief Engineer George Wallace Melville, U. S. N., one grade, to take rank from same date, but next after the junior Chief Engineer having the relative rank of Commander at the passage of this act, as a recognition of his meritorious services in successfully directing the party under his command after the wreck of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, and of his persistent efforts through dangers and hardships to find and assist his commanding officer and other members of the expedition before he himself was out of peril.

Sec. 3. To issue suitable medals to officers and men of the *Jeannette* expedition.

S. 2801, Cameron. That all Medical Directors of the Navy, irrespective of the grade held by them at the time of retirement, who have been retired with the relative rank of Commodore, shall receive from the date of appointment the same rate of pay that has been provided by law for Medical Directors retired from the active list of the Navy.

BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. R. 9440, Wise. That the active list of line officers of the Marine Corps of the United States shall consist of 1 commandant, with the rank and pay of brigadier-general, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 25 captains, 25 first lieutenants and 25 second lieutenants: *Provided*, That all vacancies in said grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain and first lieutenant shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of line officers on the active list of said corps: *And provided further*, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act: *And provided further*, That the original vacancies created in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps by this act shall be filled by selection and appointment, in the manner now required by law, from the graduates of the Naval Academy as follows: One-third from the class of Naval Cadets completing their six years' course in June, 1888; one-third from the class of Naval Cadets completing such course in June 1889, the remaining vacancies to be filled from the class of Naval Cadets completing such course in June, 1890.

Sec. 2. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, when retired, after forty years' service on the active list, the rank of colonel: *Provided*, That vacancies occurring in the offices of adjutant and inspector and of paymaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have been twenty-five years in the Service: *And provided further*, That vacancies occurring in the office of quartermaster shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of assistant quartermasters on the active list, and that vacancies in the office of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have been fifteen years in the Service: *And provided further*, That assistant quartermasters shall, when retired after forty years' service on the active list, have the rank of major.

Sec. 3. That the senior officer of the marines of a fleet or squadron, denominated "fleet officer of marines," and designated in the same manner as are "surgeons of the fleet," "paymasters of the fleet," and "engineers of the fleet," shall, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the guard of the flagship, perform such duties as are or may be prescribed; and the officer designated as "fleet officer of marines" shall, while so serving, have the rank and pay of the grade next above that of his lineal grade in the Marine Corps: *Provided*, That such temporary increase of rank and pay shall cease on the relief of such officer from duty as "fleet officer of marines."

H. R. 9517, Collins (by request). That all persons holding the position of superintendent of national military cemeteries who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States on account of wounds received in battle shall, upon becoming 62 years of age, be retired, and shall thereafter be entitled to receive 75

per centum of the pay received as such superintendent at the time of retirement.

H. R. 9516, Long. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to have constructed seven steam vessels, to replace worn-out vessels in the revenue cutter service, or inadequate to perform the duties rendered necessary by the growth of commerce.

H. R. 9517. That the sum of \$50,000, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of building a new revenue steamer, to be stationed at Boston, Mass., for service at that port, in the place of the U. S. revenue steamer *Hamlin*, now in so dilapidated a condition as to be unequal to the requirements of the service.

H. R. 9526, Maish. To furnish the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, at Gettysburg, Pa., with specimens of arms, accoutrements, etc., used by the armies in the battle of Gettysburg, for exhibition and preservation at the Gettysburg Museum.

H. R. 9527, Maish. To purchase land on the battlefield of Gettysburg occupied by the Regular Army in said battle, to erect monuments or tablets to mark the positions of the commands of said Army, and for the restoration and care of the grounds and monuments of said battle field.

H. Res. 154, Morrow. A Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make surveys in the Pacific Ocean to determine the existence and position of dangers in the tracks of commerce and navigation, and for the purpose of ascertaining the proper location for submarine telegraph cables.

H. Res. 156, McAdoo. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase from the United States Hotel Company the said tract of land (a tract of land about nine miles long and containing over 2,000 acres), for a sum not exceeding \$200,000, and to lease for the period of 99 years, with suitable and equitable provisions for future renewals, to the said United States Hotel Company, of New Jersey, any portion of the lands at Sandy Hook not required for Government purposes, at an annual rental of \$10,000, payable in advance, year by year, as a condition precedent to the use and occupation of said lands: *Provided*, That the right shall be reserved to the United States to erect upon any portion of said lands additional lighthouses, life-saving stations, and works of defence whenever the Government shall so elect; and also the right to re-enter, occupy, and enjoy all, or any part, of said tract of land so leased as aforesaid, whenever the public interest shall render it necessary: *And provided further*, That all buildings and improvements erected on said premises under the lease hereby authorized shall be subject to taxation by the State of New Jersey.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL FARNSWORTH, U. S. A., who, under instructions from the Secretary of War, has been making an investigation of matters of the Jeffersonville Depot of the Q. M. D., has submitted his report. He finds the old and new employees qualified for their duties, equally distributed in politics, with some exceptions, one of whom is Mr. E. W. Hewitt, Chief Clerk. Mr. Hewitt is said to have been in collusion with contractors, to have borrowed money from employees and to have threatened them with discharge when asked for payment, etc. His discharge, with the others found disqualified, is recommended. General Saxton, late in charge of the Depot, gives Mr. Hewitt a high character, but Secretary of War Endicott, in an endorsement dated April 18, approves Major Farnsworth's recommendations, and directs the Quartermaster-General to carry them into execution. In these recommendations are included that there be but one officer of the Q. M. D. stationed at the Depot, and that the branch office at Louisville be abolished, as it is not necessary for the public service but merely a luxury.

SURRENDERED HIS PENSION.

D. A. CARPENTER, United States Pension Agent, Knoxville, Tenn., has received the following:

St. Louis, April 23, 1888.

SIR: Please strike my name off the United States pension rolls, as I am perfectly cured and need the assistance of the Government no longer. Inclosed find my pension certificate. Respectfully,

AUGUST BURKHART.

Burkhart has been drawing \$3 a month since October, 1883.

NEWPORT NOTES.

At the present time there are 193 naval apprentices on board of the training ship *New Hampshire* at Newport, and of this number 25 are foreign born and 21 are colored. The average age of the boys is 16 years and 2 months, and the average height 5 feet 4 inches.

Memorial Day will be appropriately observed here. The troops from Fort Adams, the officers and class under instruction at the torpedo station, and the marines and naval apprentices from the U. S. Naval Training Station will be in line with the local military companies.

The following are given as railway signals in use in the United States: One pull of the bell-cord signifies "stop." Two pulls mean "go ahead." Three pulls mean "back up." One whistle signifies "down brakes." Two whistles signify "off brakes." Three whistles mean "back up." Continued whistles indicate "danger." Short rapid whistles, "a cattle alarm." A sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes means "go ahead." A slowly sweeping meeting of the hands over the head signifies "back slowly." A downward motion of the hands, with extended arms, signifies "stop." A beckoning motion with one hand indicates "back." A red flag waved by the roadside means "danger ahead." A red flag carried on a locomotive signifies "an engine following." A red flag raised at a station means "stop." A lantern swung at right angles across the track means "stop." A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal to "start." A lantern swung in a circle signifies "back the train."

A BILL TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

We give here the text of a measure it is proposed to submit for the approval of Congress and which is referred to elsewhere—omitting two sections 13 and 14, which we shall give next week. These sections relate to the organization of the Naval Academy and to the retired list.

Be it enacted, etc., [Sections 1 and 2 divide the Navy into ten grades, the same as now, substituting sub-lieutenants for ensigns and limiting the offices of admiral and vice-admiral to the present incumbents. The rear admirals are six, and the number of the other officers as follows:

	Med. Corps.	Pay Corps.	Eng. Corps.	Cons. Corps.	Prof. Civil
Commodores, 10	3	3	3	1	1
Captains, 45	10	10	10	2	2
Commanders, 85	15	15	15	3	3
Lieut. " 25	50	40	45	3	3
Lieutenants, 200	50	20	75	6	2
Sub " 100	40	20	62	5	..
Ensigns, 150	40

To the titles borne by officers of the staff corps are to be added the name of their corps, thus, Lieutenant, Medical, Pay, Engineer, or Construction Corps, as the case may be; lieutenants of the other corps shall be entitled Lieutenant and Chaplain, Lieutenant and Professor of Mathematics, and Lieutenant and Civil Engineer, and in similar manner for the other grades.]

And the grades herein provided for each corps shall be filled by the officers now on the active list of the respective corps in the order which they now hold on the Navy Register; and the provisions of this act shall not have the effect of vacating the commission now held by any officer, but there shall be but one promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the line for each vacancy occurring in that grade until the number in that grade shall have been reduced to 200, and there shall be but one appointment to the grade of ensign in the line for each vacancy occurring in that grade until the number in that grade shall be reduced to 150: *Provided*, That the rank hereby provided for officers of the staff corps shall confer no additional right to quarters, or to command, or to authority over officers outside of their own corps; and officers lawfully placed in command of naval vessels and of naval stations shall take precedence of all officers placed under their command, and in the absence of the commanding officer of a vessel or naval station the line officer next in rank, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, shall succeed to the command.

Sec. 3. That officers shall take rank in each grade according to date of commission in that grade; and new commissions shall be immediately issued to all officers of the staff corps, in which their rank, as hereinbefore provided, shall be specified: *Provided*, That staff officers whose rank, as hereinbefore provided, shall be in the same grade as that with which they now hold relative rank shall not lose precedence by virtue of the issue of new commissions, but such officers while they continue in their present grades shall take rank in the same order in which they now take precedence, but upon promotion to the next higher grade they shall take rank according to date of commission as hereinbefore provided: *And further provided*, That the issue of a new commission to any bonded officer under the provisions of this act shall not affect or annul any existing bond, but the same shall remain in force and apply to such new commission.

Sec. 4. That the commissioned officers on the active list shall receive annual sea pay at the following rates: Upon graduation from the Naval Academy or entry into the Service from civil life, \$1,400; and beginning with the first day of July next following the expiration of one year after the date of graduation or of entry into the Service there shall be added, each year, an increase of \$70, the increased rate of pay beginning in all cases on the first day of July; and in addition to the rates of pay so determined there shall also be added the following annual rates upon promotion to the respective grades: Upon promotion to the grade of sub-lieutenant, \$100; upon promotion to the grade of lieutenant, \$200; upon promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander, \$300; upon promotion to the grade of commander, \$400; upon promotion to the grade of captain, \$500; upon promotion to the grade of commodore, \$600; upon promotion to the grade of rear admiral, \$700; and the rates of pay on shore duty shall be 80 per centum of the rates above fixed; and officers on shore duty not provided with quarters on shore shall be entitled to commutation for quarters at the following rates: ensigns and sub-lieutenants, \$24 per month; lieutenants, \$36 per month; lieutenant-commanders and commanders, \$48 per month; captains and commodores, \$60 per month; rear admirals, \$70 per month; and the pay of officers when waiting orders shall be the same as on shore duty but without allowance for quarters; and each officer shall be allowed one month's leave of absence in each year, or six months in six years, on shore duty pay; and officers on leave of absence in excess thereof shall receive one-half of sea pay; and officers on sick leave on the recommendation of a Board of Medical Survey shall be paid as on waiting orders; and the annual pay of the admiral shall be \$13,000 and that of the vice admiral nine thousand dollars in full without allowances for quarters, and these rates of pay shall not be subject to reduction on shore duty; and all officers attached to and serving on board of sea going vessels in commission and on shore ships on foreign stations shall be entitled to sea pay, and on board of all other vessels, including receiving ships, shall be entitled to shore duty pay, but officers attached to sea going ships in commission and temporarily on detached service on foreign stations or temporarily on detached service with an armed force in the United States shall be entitled to pay as if serving on board ship: *Provided*, That no officer shall, by reason of the rates of pay herein specified, suffer any reduction of pay from that which he may now be entitled to by the rates of pay now established by law, but all officers whose pay would be so decreased shall continue to receive pay at the rates now established by law until the application of the rates hereinbefore provided no reduction of pay would result, and thereafter such officers shall be paid according to the rates hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 5. In computing the length of service for all

purposes in this act, the entry into the Service shall be considered to be, in the case of graduates of the Naval Academy, the date of graduation; and in the case of officers not graduated at the Naval Academy, the actual date of entry; and officers who have been advanced or lost numbers on the Navy Register shall be considered to have gained or lost length of service accordingly; and in computing the length of service of all officers of the line, Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Engineer Corps and Corps of Chaplains for the purpose of determining longevity pay, such length of service shall in no case be considered as being more than two and one-fifth times the amount of sea service; but in computing the length of service of officers of or above the rank of captain this limitation shall not apply to service performed after reaching the grade of captain; and the period during which any officer may have been under suspension by lawful sentence of a court-martial, or the period during which any officer's promotion may have been delayed by reason of his failure to pass the required examination shall not be included in computing his length of service.

Sec. 6. [Chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance and Equipment and Repairs to be line officers, those of the others staff officers from the several corps they represent, their titles to be Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Engineer-in-Chief, Chief Constructor and Director-General Yards and Docks. Chiefs to be selected from officers not below the rank of lieutenant-commander and to have, while holding office, the rank of rear admiral, with shore pay of that grade and not less than \$5,000.]

And all officers who shall have served for four consecutive years as chief of bureau, and all officers now on the active list who have served for four consecutive years as chief of bureau shall have the rank and pay of rear admiral; and the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory shall be selected from the list of officers of the Corps of Professors of Mathematics, and while so serving shall have the rank and pay of commodore, and after so serving for six consecutive years shall continue to hold that rank. *Provided*, That the appointment of chiefs of bureau and ex chiefs of bureau to the rank of rear admiral, and the appointment of superintendents of the Naval Observatory to the rank of commodore shall not make vacancies in the grades from which they may be taken, but such grades shall be diminished by the number of officers so appointed until the said officers, if they had remained in their original places on the Navy list would in due course have been promoted to the next higher grade; and officers not serving as chiefs of bureau or as superintendents of the Naval Observatory for the periods above specified shall remain in their respective places on the Navy list.

Sec. 7. That there shall be appointed from civil life, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, who shall, in connection with the chiefs of bureaus, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, direct the employment and detail of officers, and who shall keep the records of service of officers, and shall perform such other duties as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, and who shall in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy act in his stead as Secretary; and there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, assistant to each chief of bureau, who shall be selected from the list of officers of the same corps as the respective chiefs of bureaus, and who shall in the absence of the chief of bureau act in his stead; and officers so appointed shall receive the sea pay of their grades.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Navy shall detail a line officer to act as the adjutant of each naval vessel in commission; and he shall be the duty of such adjutant to receive and promulgate the orders of the commanding officer, and to keep the books and records of the vessel, and to perform the usual military duties of an adjutant, and to arrange in accordance with the directions of the commanding officer, the routine of the vessel and the details of all drills and military or naval evolutions; but the officer so detailed shall have no additional or independent authority by virtue of his appointment except as herein provided; and the line officer so detailed shall not be the next in rank to the commanding officer, except on board of vessels where there are but two line officers; and on vessels of over 4,000 tons displacement the adjutant shall be a lieutenant or sub-lieutenant and shall receive \$397 additional pay per annum; and on vessels of more than 2,000 and less than 4,000 tons displacement the adjutant shall be a sub-lieutenant or an ensign and shall receive \$200 additional pay per annum; and on vessels of less than 2,000 tons displacement the adjutant shall be an ensign and shall receive \$180 additional pay per annum; and all acts or parts of acts so far as they relate to the aid or executive of a vessel of war or naval station are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That there shall be on each naval vessel only one mess of commissioned officers, except on flagships where there shall be a mess composed of the flag officer, the chief of staff, the commanding officer of the vessel if there be one other than the chief of staff, the fleet surgeon, the fleet paymaster, the fleet engineer, and the fleet marine officer, to which may be added at the option of the flag officer the other officers of his staff; and each mess shall elect a caterer from among its members, who shall have charge and control over the property and affairs of the mess; and the number of a mess shall be obliged, if elected, to serve as caterer for his quota of time in each cruise, not to exceed three months continuously except at his own option, but such obligation to serve as caterer shall not apply to commanding or flag officers, with whom the service shall be optional; and in each mess the senior officer present shall preside, but in such presidency shall not confer any additional right to command; and on any vessel the commanding or flag officer may mess separately when temporarily entertaining foreign representatives or officials or distinguished citizens, or such other persons as the Secretary of the Navy shall direct; and there shall be allowed to each flag officer the sum of \$1,500 per annum and to each commanding officer, except on flagships, the sum of \$1,000 per annum to be expended in such entertainment of foreign representatives, officials or distinguished citizens or such other persons as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy may be advisable for diplomatic reasons; and such money shall be expended under the direction of such flag or commanding officers, but only such part of said amounts shall be allowed as may actually be expended for the purposes above specified, or proper certified vouchers approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and there shall be furnished to each officers' mess, by the Navy Department, a mess outfit as now provided for cabin messes, but enlarged to suit the circumstances of each case.

Sec. 10. That the quarters or rooms for officers on each naval vessel, excluding the cabins of the flag and commanding officers, shall be divided as nearly as possible into two equal groups of equal desirability, which as far as practicable shall be on the starboard and port sides of the vessel respectively; and the starboard group shall be divided among the line officers junior to the commanding officer in the order of their rank, except that in the choice of rooms the adjutant shall be entitled to not lower than the fifth choice; and the port group shall be divided among the officers of the staff corps as follows: the first three rooms shall be assigned to the senior engineer, senior paymaster, and senior surgeon, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, the next two rooms shall be assigned to the senior marine officer and the chaplain respectively, and the remaining rooms shall be assigned to the remaining officers of the staff corps in order of rank, and any rooms remaining vacant after the assignment above specified shall be assigned to the remaining officers, if any,

in order of rank; but on vessels acting temporarily as flagships neither the adjutant nor the line officer next in rank to the commanding officer nor the watch officer shall be deprived of his quarters to make way for the flag lieutenant or flag officer's secretary, but they shall be assigned to other rooms of the starboard group.

Sec. 11. That no Court-martial for the trial of an officer shall consist of a majority of officers of any one corps; and the president and at least one-fourth of the other members of the court shall be of the same corps as the accused, except that when such officers are not immediately available the accused may voluntarily waive his right to have the court so composed, but if the accused shall not waive such right, then steps shall be taken to compose the court as above provided.

Sec. 12. That no officer shall be suspended from duty by order of a commanding or superior officer as a punishment, but such suspension from duty shall only be made when necessary to bring an offender to trial by a Court-martial or when in the opinion of the commanding officer an officer may be incapacitated or incompetent to perform the duties of his office; and any officer so suspended for alleged incapacity or incompetency shall have the right to have the case investigated by a Court of Inquiry ordered by the Secretary of the Navy; and in case such Court of Inquiry shall find that the alleged ground for such suspension was insufficient, then such suspension shall not be entered upon the official record of such officer, and such officer shall be considered to have been continuously on duty; and a Court of Inquiry for such purpose shall be composed in the same manner as a Court-martial as hereinbefore provided.

[Sections 13 and 14 will be published next week.]

Sec. 15. That there is hereby authorized, for the purpose of preventing stagnation of promotion, a reserved list of officers; and any officer of the Line, Medical Corps, Pay Corps, or Engineer Corps of or above the rank of lieutenant who may have served faithfully for 15 years without having been lawfully punished by sentence of a court-martial, and without having lost numbers on the Navy list, except by reason of a competitive examination, may, upon his own application, at the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed on the reserved list, but such appointments shall not in any year exceed six in the Line, two in the Medical Corps, two in the Pay Corps, and two in the Engineer Corps; and officers so placed on the reserved list shall receive annual pay at the rate of \$50 for each year that they may have been in service at the date of appointment to the reserved list; and such officers shall continue to hold the same rank as at the date of such appointment; and any officer on the reserved list may, at any time, at the discretion of the President, be caused to perform active service, and when so performing active service shall receive pay at the same rate as if he had continued on the active list in the same grade as when appointed to the reserved list; and any officer on the reserved list may, at his own request, at the discretion of the President, be examined for the higher grades when his promotion would have become due if he had remained on the active list; and if he pass such examination he may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in such higher grade on the reserved list, but shall continue to receive pay at the same rate as when appointed to the reserved list, except when performing active service, when he shall receive the pay of the grade to which he may have been promoted; and officers on the reserved list may be placed on the retired list as provided in this act, but their pay on the retired list shall not be greater than the pay on the reserved list.

Sec. 16. That hereafter there shall be no appointments of warrant officers; and the ten senior of each class of warrant officers shall have the rank of sub-lieutenant, and the remaining warrant officers shall have the rank of ensign, but they shall continue in their present grades as warrant officers.

Sec. 17. That mates shall be subject to the same law as to retirement as herein provided, except that the retired pay shall not exceed the sea pay of their grade.

Sec. 18. That the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and pay of a brigadier-general of the Army.

NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

THE new Naval Observatory promises at last to become an accomplished fact—in the course of time—for the Secretary of the Navy has determined to go ahead with the work as rapidly as the circumstances will permit. The plans, which have been completed by the New York architect, Mr. R. M. Hunt, and approved by Mr. Whitney, provide for the most complete institution of the kind in existence. The amount appropriated for the work, however, will, it is feared, somewhat modify the original designs, and render some curtailment necessary. The amount provided is but \$300,000, and the bids, which are to be opened in June, must come within this sum. The main building, which is to be two stories in height, fireproof, and built of brick with stone facing, will be 307 feet in length, and will have a southern frontage. At the eastern end will be a circular library, and at the western end a dome for the sun equatorial, which will be reached by an elevator. Connected with this by a covered way will be a smaller structure for the transit instrument to be used in connection with the time service. Several hundred feet west of the main building will be a structure of granite for the great equatorial. This will be the southern of a group of seven buildings arranged in the form of a cross. At the intersection of the arms of the cross will be the clock room. At the eastern and western extremities of the cross will be two iron buildings for the meridian circles, while at the northern extremity will be the "prime vertical" building. Half way along the eastern and western arms of the cross will be two wooden structures for the accommodation of the observers.

THE STEELE BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE is a feature of the bill which is being prepared by Mr. Steele which I have not seen mentioned. That is, its discrimination against a very large portion of those officers who were appointed to the Regular Army from the volunteer service. According to the bill, graduates of West Point who may be retired, will receive the largest retired pay of their rank, without regard to length of service, or the character and circumstances of their disability. So that, officers who were appointed from, or in recognition of, service in the volunteers, if they did not serve throughout the entire war, if retired even after several years' continuous service during and since the war, will receive much less pay for the corresponding ranks. This is directly antagonistic to the spirit and method of legislation for the Army heretofore.

APRIL 20, 1888.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

HEREAFTER all passenger trains on the Union Pacific going east or west will stop at Fort Riley. This is as it should be. Col. Forsyth has been pounding away at the railroad companies until he has succeeded in bringing them to terms.—A. C. Times.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 16, 1888.

Transfer.

2d Lieutenant Alfred M. Hunter, 5th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

1st Lieut. Harry Reade to be Captain, and 2d Lieutenant George W. Webb to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1888.

Promoted.

To be Major General, vice Terry, retired, Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.
To be Brigadier General, vice Crook, promoted, Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus R. Comstock to be Colonel, and Major Jared A. Smith to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 7, 1888.
Major Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., April 12, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 78 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 7, series of 1885, from this office) is further amended, and Par. 79 and 2405 of the same are amended, to read as follows:

78. A leave of absence commences on the day following that on which the officer departs from his proper station. The expiration of his leave must find him at his post. A leave of absence granted to an officer in the field or on special duty at the time of his application shall take effect, respectively, on the termination of the campaign or the completion of the special duty to which the officer was assigned, unless in the opinion of the department commander his services can be sooner spared, when it will take effect at such time as he, the department commander, may direct. In all other cases an officer is expected to avail himself of a leave granted as soon as proper facilities offer for leaving his station unless a specific date upon which the leave shall take effect is stated in the order granting it. Unavoidable circumstances preventing the observance of this rule must in every case be reported for the information and action of the authority granting the leave.

79. Leave for one month, beginning on the first day of a calendar month, will expire with the last day of the month, whatever its number of days. Commencing on an intermediate day of a month, the leave will expire with the day preceding the same day in the next month. The day of departure, whatever the hour, is counted as a day of duty; the day of return, whatever its hour, as a day of absence.

80. The pay account of every officer on leave should, throughout the period of his absence, exhibit the date of commencement of leave, the authority for his absence, and in case the account is for the month in which the absence terminates, the date of return to duty. In all cases the day of departure (or relief from duty) will be counted as a day of duty, and the day of return as a day of leave.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—The portions amended in the above paragraphs are in italics.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., April 25, 1888.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1888.

By direction of the President the following assignments are ordered:

Major General George Crook, to the command of the Division of the Missouri.
Brigadier General John R. Brooke, to the command of the Department of the Platte, vice Crook, transferred.
The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 9, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, April 12, 1888.

Publishes for general information the figure of merit of the foot batteries of artillery in the Division, in artillery target practice, for the year 1887.

Owing to a want of uniformity in the ranges and the number of shots fired by each battery, the figure of merit has been determined by taking the mean of the absolute deviations of all the shots fired during the season. If the several series of shots had all contained the same number of shots, and had they been fired at the prescribed distances, the figure of merit would have been determined as per Form No. 9, Artillery Target Practice.

The firing was reported and the figures of merit computed from the plane table records of the batteries by Capt. J. F. Sanger, 1st Regiment of Artillery, assisted by Lieut. A. D. Andrews, 5th Regiment of Artillery.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for eight months on surgeon's certificate, is granted Lieut. Col. George D. Ruggles, A. A. G. (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Change of Station, of Supts. of National Cemeteries: Peter Wynne has been appointed Superintendent, and assigned to Beverly, N. J., National Cemetery. Supt. Alphonso Pettit, transferred from Beverly, N. J., to Fayetteville, Ark., National Cemetery. Supt. Wm. O'Brien, from Fayetteville, Ark., to New Bern, N. C. Supt. Ed. Taubenspeck, from New Bern, N. C., to Little Rock, Ark. Supt. Eugene L. Grant, from Annapolis, Md., to Wilmington, N. C. Supt. Lyman B. May, from Wilmington, N. C., to Annapolis, Md. (G. M. G. O., April 13.)

Com'g Sergt. Henry T. Amesbury, Fort Missoula, M. T., is granted a furlough for four months (S. O. 31, April 31, D. Dak.)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Washington Barracks, Dist. of Columbia; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va., to pay the troops at those stations to April 30 (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic, will be paid on master of April 30, as follows: Major Albert S. Towar, Paymaster, Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, Mich. Major Oliver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Forts Columbus and Schuyler, Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Forts Trumbull and Adams. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Erie, Kennebec Arsenal, Fort Warren, Watertown Arsenal and National Armory. Major Francis B. Dodge, Paymr., David's Island, Forts Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton, West Point,

Watervliet Arsenal, Plattsburgh Barracks. Major John S. Witchee, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Little Rock Barracks, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs. Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas, Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, Madison Barracks (S. O. 84, April 25, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months and to go beyond sea, is granted Major Richard S. Vickery, surgeon (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George E. Bushnell, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Me., May 1, and then proceed to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Major Geo. M. Sternberg, surgeon, having been instructed by the President to proceed to the island of Cuba, for the purpose of continuing his investigations of the methods of preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, will, in connection with his present duties, report to the Secretary of the Treasury for further instructions (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, from June 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. G. Anderson, asst. surg. The resignation of 1st Lieut. Chas. L. G. Anderson, asst. surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 1 (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Baily, asst. med. purv'r., will transfer the public funds for which he is responsible and the charge of the med. purv'r. depot in New York City, temporarily, to Capt. Henry Johnson, med. storek'r. Leave for twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Col. Baily, asst. med. purv'r., with permission to apply for an extension (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Porter, N. Y., is authorized to issue a furlough for three months to Priv. Wm. R. Harrison, Hospl. Corps (S. O. 84, April 25, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., on public business (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, O. Dept., is extended fourteen days (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. Dept., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., on public business (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Collier (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Post Chaplain Daniel Kendig (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

Ordinary leave for one month, to take effect on the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Post Chaplain John V. Lewis (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Sig. Corps (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in stations are ordered: 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, from Washington, D. C., to St. Louis, Mo. 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, from Washington, D. C., to Cincinnati, O. 2d Lieutenant Benjamin M. Pursell, from Titusville, Fla., to New York City. The officers named will proceed to their new stations as soon as practicable after May 1 (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Charles L. Bozell, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Mount Vernon, Ind., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 30, April 23, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs. B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bomus, Troop F, to Captain, Troop A, March 26, 1888, vice Garvey, dismissed; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, Troop H, to 1st Lieutenant, Troop F, March 26, 1888, vice Bomus, promoted. Capt. Bomus will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., and join the troop to which he has been promoted (S. O. 31, April 17, D. Dak.)

Sergt. W. H. Wood, Troop K, Fort Custer, for being drunk on stable guard, has been reduced to the ranks, fined \$50, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for five months.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetser.

Hdgrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and H, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; J, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. D. C. Pearson, Fort Walla Walla, is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 38, April 12, D. Columbia.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William C. Rawliffe, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 39, April 14, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Emanuel Hall, Troop D (S. O. 34, April 23, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs. D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Chacabua, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John M. Neall is extended two months (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs. B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Millard, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Bellinger (S. O. 41, April 16, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, at his own request, is

transferred from the 5th Cavalry to the 4th Artillery, to rank from April 3, 1888, and with rank in the artillery arm from Sept. 30, 1887. Lieut. Hunter is ordered to join Bat. A at Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, R. Q. M., is extended one month (S. O. 18, April 11, Div. P.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs. C, D, G, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. S. Edgerly, Fort Riley, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 39, April 11, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., Fort Yates, to take effect about May 1 (S. O. 31, April 17, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., is extended one month (S. O. 33, April 19, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs. C, F, J, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, Fort Robinson (S. O. 26, April 11, D. Platte.)

Capt. Byron Dawson, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave for one month granted Lieut.-Col. James S. Brislin is extended fifteen days (S. O. 34, April 23, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp (S. O. 40, April 16, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William B. Kennedy will proceed to 174 Hudson street, New York City, and report to Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., recruiting officer, to conduct recruits to Jefferson Barracks (S. O. 74, April 20, Rec. Ser.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Armstead Earles, Troop C (S. O. 39, April 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, F, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

As soon as practicable after the arrival of Bat. G at its new station in the Dept. of California, Capt. James M. Ingalls will return to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the Artillery School (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs. G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. D. C., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of a shipment of public animals (S. O. 18, April 11, Div. P.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. John C. Scantling, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., is extended one month (S. O. 84, April 25, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F*, San Antonio, Tex.

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Edward E. Nietzel, Bat. E (S. O. 84, April 25, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdgrs. B*, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F*, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. John P. Story, Fort Monroe, is extended eight days (S. O. 83, April 23, Div. A.)

The retirement from active service, April 25, by operation of law, of Col. Clement L. Best, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 18-2, is announced. (Col. Best will repair to his home (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs. E, F*, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D*, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edward C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, S. C.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect O. and O. stores at Fort Sherman, for which 1st Lieut. Carver Howland, Adjt., A. O. O., is accountable (S. O. 38, April 12, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, now on leave at Beech Creek, Penn., will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of the Columbia or the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Par. 16, S. O. 33, April 23, 1888, H. Q. A., in the case of 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, is revoked. 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, now on leave of absence, is detailed, temporarily, to assist in arranging and overseeing the construction of a new rifle range for the use of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He will repair to Harrisburg, Penn., for the purpose specified (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, Act. Sig. Officer

is relieved from duty at St. Paul, to take effect as soon as practicable after May 1, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.).

Another handsome Roster of Commissioned Officers of the 5th Infantry, dated April 1, is received this week. The regiment, we note, arrived in Dakota in July, 1876. Under the recent G. O. 20, however, the long sojourn will be terminated and the gallant 5th go to Texas.

We have also to knowledge receipt of a handsomely printed little volume containing the "Repertory of Music of the 5th U. S. Infantry Band." It is an extensive one and gives evidence that the band has attained a high degree of excellence.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H. and I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. and G. Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Wyo.

Referring to the removal of the 6th Infantry from Fort Douglas, the Salt Lake Tribune says: "The 6th Infantry officers, while disappointed in that their Chicago expectations have failed, make no complaint. They realize they have had a pleasant experience here of nearly seven years, which is about all that can be asked. And then Fort Lewis is not such a dreadful place after all. The laugh, however, is on the 8th Infantry, whose officers have been writing in here from time to time for a year relative to quarters and such general matters as would interest a regiment on the point of moving in. The 8th folks have been in fact hugging themselves in anticipation, and now it is all an empty dream. A command from the almost unknown regions of Texas comes in to pluck the coveted plume away."

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. D. E. and F. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A. B. C. D. E. and G. Ft. Butte, Wyo.; H and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinnon, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry B. Freeman, Camp Pilot Butte (S. O. 26, April 11, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Camp Pilot Butte will send Sergt. Simon H. Drum, Co. H, recommended for promotion, to Fort Omaha, Neb., May 18, for examination by a Board of Officers (S. O. 27, April 16, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Washakie will send Corp. F. H. Sargent, Co. G, recommended for promotion, to Fort Omaha, Neb., May 12, for examination by a Board of Officers (S. O. 27, April 16, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 26, April 11, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. August V. Kautz, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 26, April 11, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Krig, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 34, April 23, Div. M.)

The C. O. Fort Robinson will send Sergt. W. V. P. Gush, Co. D, recommended for promotion, to Fort Omaha, Neb., on or before May 12, for examination by a Board of Officers (S. O. 27, April 16, D. Platte.)

The San Francisco Report, referring to the ordered changes in the stations of troops, cheerfully says: "Strange to say, the 8th Infantry is not moved. This will enable the officers of the wandering 8th to lay by \$10 or so for a rainy day. Heretofore they have periodically handed over every cent they could save from their pay to freight and express agents."

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F. H. I. and K. Whipple Bks. A. T.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E. San Diego Bks. Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., C. F. H. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; B, San Carlos, A. T.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William P. Baker is further extended ten days (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Fort Sully (S. O. 34, April 23, Div. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. William A. Kimball will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 38, April 12, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for ten days to Sergt. Walter S. Shea, Band (S. O. 38, April 12, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will send Sergt. John Voelker, Co. H, to Fort Townsend, for temporary duty (S. O. 37, April 10, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F. G. and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. James Brennan is further extended to June 1, on account of sickness (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Bridger will send Sergt. William Clarence Bennett, Co. H, recommended for promotion, to Fort Omaha, Neb., on or before May 12, for examination by a Board of Officers (S. O. 27, April 16, D. Platte.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A. C. E. and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F. I. and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.)

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, Co. C, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. F, vice Corman, promoted. Lieut. Brooke will proceed to Fort Du Chene and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 26, April 11, D. Platte.)

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Willie Wittich, from Co. B to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, from Co. K to Co. B (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter F. Swatne.

Hdqs., C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; E. Ft. Carey, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will make an inspection of the post of Fort Omaha (S. O. 27, April 16, D. Platte.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William A. Nichols is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; C, E. G. and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Millot, Tex.

Capt. John L. Bullis will perform and execute, temporarily, the duties of Indian agent at the San Carlos Agency, Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., relieved at his own request. Lieut. Jones will join his regiment (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B. C. E. and I. Ft. Spelling, Minn.; A, D, H. and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; F, Ft. Snodgrass, Dak.

Upon the request of the officer concerned, so much of par. 12, S. O. 30, as relates to 1st Lieut. Harvey D. Reed, is revoked (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending April 21, 1888.

CASUALTIES.

1st Lieutenant William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Infantry, died April 10, 1888, at Lewiston, Idaho Territory. Chaplain George D. Crocker (retired), died April 21, 1888, at Kankakee, Illinois.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Lyon, Colo., April 16. Detail: Capt. Francis Clarke, 23d Inf.; Capt. F. E. Lacey, 10th Inf.; Capt. P. M. Thorne, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge and 2d Lieut. I. W. Little, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. W. Moore and W. M. Swaine, 23d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. F. B. Jones, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 36, April 11, Div. M.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., April 23. Detail: Lieut.-Col. George M. Brayton, 9th Inf.; Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Morris C. Foote, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller and Charles F. Stivers, 2d Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey and George B. Duncan, 9th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. George Palmer, R. Q. M., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 40, April 16, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., April 23. Detail: Major George W. Baird, Pay Dept.; Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong and William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 33, April 23, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Dept. Hdqs., May 15, for the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion. Detail: Major Robert H. Hall, 23d Inf., A. I. G.; Major Edmund Butler, 2d Inf.; Capt. Augustus W. Corlies, 8th Inf.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; and Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebsstein, 21st Inf. (S. O. 27, April 16, D. Platte.)

A Board, to consist of Col. John G. Parke, C. E.; Prof. James Mercer, Military Academy; and 1st Lieut. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., Adj. Military Academy, will assemble at West Point for the purpose of considering the matter of extending the limits on the south of the reservation at that post (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Target Practice Material.—Colonel Silas Crispin, O. D., commanding Benicia Arsenal, in a recent letter to the Hdqs. Division of the Pacific, says: "Officers should make separate special requisitions, embracing all the articles required for this service alone—stating the number on hand, quantity to be supplied, and number to supply the whole command, and for a given period. This will enable this arsenal to keep separate accounts of this class of issue. Attention is called to the fact that as the issues will be based mostly on money values instead of individual articles, officers should be careful to include every item to be supplied for 'target practice,' and thus avoid the possibility of shortage in one or more articles which it may be difficult to furnish, owing to already filled requisitions having exhausted the money amount allowed for the year for this special service."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Recent advices from Monterey, Mexico, announce that the Court-martial of the officers and soldiers who recently crossed over from Piedras Negras into Eagle Pass and attempted to arrest a deserter have been concluded. Both Captain Munoz and Captain Cabrera were found guilty, and each was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The corporal and privates were acquitted.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

G. C. M. O. 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 10, 1888.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, of which Lieut. Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 8th Infantry, is president, was tried 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker and Capt. J. M. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry.

The charges against Lieut. Parker were conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct unbecoming, etc., in violation of the 81st Article of War, and subordination of perjury to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications under the first charge, allege, in general terms, that Lieut. Parker did speak in profane and abusive terms of Major J. F. Randlett, 9th Cavalry, commander of Fort Du Chene, in the presence and hearing of civilians and enlisted men; thus, by his official position as an officer of the garrison, attempt to subvert the authority of his commanding officer by circulating the false and scandalous report that Major Randlett had gone insane. The specifications under the other charges allege that the accused induced one William Bullman to give false testimony on his behalf, and did criminally advise him to conceal the facts. He was found guilty of the 1st and 3d charges, and of the 2d not guilty as laid, and was sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

Capt. J. A. Olmsted was found guilty of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing cases of 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker and Capt. J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry, having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the records forwarded, in accordance with the 100th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders indorsed thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1888.

The foregoing proceedings, findings, and sentence in the

case of 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, are hereby disapproved.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1888.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry, are hereby disapproved.

An examination of this case and that of 1st Lieut. Parker, tried by the same Court-martial, has fully convinced me that a condition exists at Fort Du Chene that must, if allowed to continue, result in scandal and demoralization. This condition should and must be promptly corrected by a more effective plan than the approval of Court-martial proceedings which rest upon suspicious and weak evidence, and which, it may well be feared, originated in questionable motives.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker and Capt. J. M. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry, are released from arrest and restored to duty.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-General.

The proceedings of the Garrison Court-martial at Fort Thomas, A. T., in the case of Priv. John F. Smith, Troop B, 19th Cav., tried for failure to pay a debt due the troop tailor and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for fifteen days are disapproved and set aside. The Department Commander has expressed his opinion in G. C. M. O. 20, series 1887, as adverse to allowing the establishment of a precedent which would convert private indebtedness of a soldier into a military offence, where the contracting of such debt does not tend to involve the integrity of the party's honor as a soldier, affect the service, or impair military discipline, and would tend to increase the number of cases to be tried by garrison courts. The proceedings are not authenticated by the signature of the Judge Advocate (G. C. M. O. 13, D. Ariz., 1888.)

Private John Gross, Hospital Corps, Fort Grant, for disrespectful and insubordinate conduct towards Lt. F. H. Clarke, 10th U. S. Cav., and for striking that officer in the face, etc., has been dishonorably discharged and sent to the Leavenworth Military Prison for three years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 25, 1888.

SEVERAL MOORE, of the artillery detachment, died last Friday afternoon, of pneumonia, and was buried with military honors on Sunday afternoon. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen here. For a long time the deceased was one of the two police sergeants of the post, and was highly esteemed by everyone on account of his extremely good nature and uniform politeness to all. He had served over 25 years; was about 50 years old, and leaves a widow but no children.

A lively game of base ball was played on Saturday last between two companies of cadets. The boys seemed to thoroughly enjoy the sport, notwithstanding the strong wind that blew all afternoon.

The usual bi-weekly hop of the cadets was given Saturday evening, with a fair attendance.

The circulars to graduates of the Academy announcing the time for this year's annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be sent out early in May. The meeting will be held on Monday, June 11, and the graduating hop on Friday, June 8.

Lieut. Chamberlain is again on duty, having recovered from his recent illness. His duties in the Tactical Department were assigned to Lieut. Hedger.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE third effort of the Amateur Dramatic Association, of Fort Niobrara, Neb., took place on the evening of April 18. The play given was that of Mr. G. M. Baker, the nicely appointed and effective little melodrama, in two acts, "Among the Breakers." It was rendered from the stage of the large post hall, which was admirably fitted up by the efficient and thoughtful Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Q. M. of the 8th Regiment of Infantry. The cast was certainly most excellent. Our little association has accomplished so much that it has, if anything, attained proficiency beyond the usually fine amateurs. Too much praise cannot be given them for their efforts to break the monotony of our lonely frontier military establishment. The heartfelt gratitude of the people of the post is extended to the company and management; this in the latter case falls to Mrs. A. V. Kautz. The exhibitions have been in the interest of the "Regimental Band," and the object is accomplished, but the entertainments have been so pleasing that it is hoped the management will resume the delightful and mentally profitable occupation at an early day.

Lieut. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., as David Murray, the lighthouse keeper, sustained a large share of the play. The part of Larry Devine, David Murray's assistant in the lighthouse, was assigned to John Cusack. His make up and knowledge of his role were very effective as the convivial Irish youngster, who never for a moment forgets his lovely Biddy. Mr. Cusack has been an important addition to all the plays of the past winter. Lieut. J. F. McBlain, 9th Cav., took the role of the Hon. Bruce Hunter. Upon him depended, indeed, very much of the success of the performance. The part could not have been entrusted to better hands. "Clarance," the young gentleman and ward of the Hon. Bruce Hunter, was entrusted to the fine conceptions of Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., who made, as he always does, the most of his task. To Lieut. G. Hutcheson, 9th Cav., was assigned the character of "Peter Paragraph," the light-hearted and undecided newspaper reporter. All through the play, as well as those of last winter, the audience indicated that he is a favorite. His performance was markedly successful, and by the perfection shown in his role, he never failed in his good impressions. The part of "Scud," the colored servant, was sustained by Mack Brantley, of the 9th Cavalry. He had much to say and do, and contributed very largely to the merriment of the audience. His character was remarkably well taken. Mrs. A. V. Kautz took upon herself, under enthusiastic applause, the difficult role of "Mother Carey," a reputed fortune teller, and carried off, perhaps, the largest share of honors. We do not see how any improvement could have been made in her conception of the character or the manner in which it was carried into effect. All these, however, may be owing to the fact that the previous experience of Mrs. Kautz in private theatricals is sufficient to give her the greatest advantages in this respect. Miss Waters as "Minnie Dace," Miss Fitch as "Boss Starlight," and Mrs. Bryant as "Biddy," deserve the highest praise. They rendered their parts wonderfully well. It is evident that the talent of these ladies is beyond that found among even the best of amateurs. With their beautiful costumes they presented a lovely appearance, and sustained in a happy manner a large part of the play.

At the conclusion of the performance Mrs. J. W. Summerhayes invited the association to a very delightful entertainment at her house, where choice refreshments were served to a late hour. In all but the last play Mrs. Summerhayes has taken important parts and sustained her roles with charming effect. It is hoped that she will consent to become a part of all future casts.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

OUR dramatic club came to the front after Lent with "The Dowager," and "Picking up the Pieces" as an after-piece. "The Dowager," being a last century play, gave us a chance to see how military lords and ladies looked in costumes of yore. The play was well presented, every part being smoothly and correctly rendered. A citizen

amateur, said after seeing "The Dowager," that Army people certainly excelled in society plays and had an aristocratic look. Mrs. Anderson, in the title role, appeared in a costume of black velvet and ermine that was very rich and beautiful. Her acting was plangent and taking. Mrs. Hunter and Miss Kelly were very attractive in tasty costumes of the period. Capt. Warren and Lieut. Kimball and Martin sustained their parts admirably.

"Picking up the Pieces" was rendered by two stars, Lieut. Kimball and Mrs. Hunter. The former shone with the mild effulgence of Dundreary and the latter with a Lotta-like lustre. Last week our own and only Woodruff spoke a piece on "Pork and Beans." It was full of facts, fun, and fancies. It had the "Boys of '91" flavor and an aroma of a (G. A. R.) camp fire.

The Independent of April 18 says:

Lt. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav., has returned from his European trip, and was in Washington a few days ago. Miss Agnes Ebert, of Vancouver, has gone to Fort Pembina to visit her brother, Dr. H. G. Ebert, U. S. A. Lt. S. J. Mulhail, 14th Inf., has been confined to his room by neuralgia most of the time since his return to Vancouver Barracks. Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf., will soon return to Vancouver Barracks, where he will receive a warm welcome. Col. W. J. Volkmar, Adj. Gen., delivered an address to the convention of officers of the Oregon National Guard in Portland last Friday, which was able and well received. The cyclorama painting of the battle of Gettysburg in Portland, Or., was viewed one day last week by a group of 30 military men who were participants in that fight. Among them were Gen. Gibbon and Ingalls, Col. Lee and Sumner, Maj. Wilkoff, Dr. Norris, Lts. Young and McClelland.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

EASTER gayeties at our post were inaugurated by a series of very charming card parties, the first being a progressive euchre, given by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, of the 25th. There were eight tables and the same number of very lovely prizes, all the handwork of the gracious hostess.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, of the 7th Cav., entertained their many friends in the same generous manner. The prizes—numbering 14—were of unusual elegance and taste, having been all selected in New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Longborough have issued cards for a "tissue paper costume" entertainment to be given in the officers' hon room.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gresham invite their friends to a progressive euchre on April 24.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are all soon to be under marching orders the usual round of social pleasures still goes on. Dr. Alexander's wife and daughters are located in Col. Bacon's quarters.

Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., of New York, is the guest of Col. Tilford's family.

Mrs. Buford, of Rock Island, is visiting her daughter, the wife of Lieut. Garlington.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

The play "Our Boys" was given by the officers and ladies of the post dramatic club Tuesday evening, April 17. The following were the cast: Sir Geoffrey Champey, Col. Martin; Talbot Champey, Lieut. Duval; Perkynd Middlewick, Lieut. Taylor; Charles Middlewick (his son), Lieut. Baker; Kempster, Lieut. Cheever; Poddies, Lieut. Patterson; Violet Melrose (an heiress), Mrs. Duval; Mary Melrose (her cousin), Miss McCook; Clarissa Champey, Mrs. Cheever; Belinda, Mrs. Eggleston. Lieut. Taylor, 14th Inf., has had the entire management of the play, and too much credit cannot be given him. The audience was a large one, the room full, and "standing room only" announced fifteen minutes before the curtain rose. The play ran smoothly throughout, each sustaining his or her part well. The ladies all looked very pretty. Mrs. Duval and Miss McCook making a very charming and captivating pair. Lieuts. Duval and Baker made very acceptable lovers as the sequel showed. Lieut. Duval bringing down the house several times by his drawl and use of his single glass. Mrs. Cheever's Clarissa was excellent and her dresses very handsome. Lieut. Patterson made up for the small part assigned him by acting as prompter and general stage manager. Mrs. Eggleston was the ideal "towsley headed" and "down at the heel" English boarding-house slave, and in the scenes where the banjo solo was introduced she bloomed the "young gent's shoes," she was very cute. It is unnecessary to say anything about the acting of such a pair of "old stagers" as Col. Martin and Lieut. Taylor. All who have ever seen them act know what they can do and they did it to perfection. Lieut. Cheever played the small part given him well, making a well trained servant.

Another one of those pleasant social gatherings that makes Gen. Morrill's home such a delightful place at which to be entertained, occurred on the evening of April 18, when a number of officers responded to invitations to a whist party. Genuine whist was the game played, the players being arranged as near as they could according to their merits as players of that game. An elegant repast was served and surely enjoyed. At a late hour "good night" was said, and the retiring compliments were not simply a hollow adherence to the requirements of etiquette, but a truthful and genuine acknowledgment of a charming evening, and of the pleasing entertainment provided by such an accomplished host as Gen. Morrill always proves when he bids his friends come to his house.

Major Jacob Kline, 24th Inf., has been appointed range officer for the infantry and Capt. Wm. A. Rafferty, 6th Cav., for the cavalry battalion for the practice season commencing May 1.

Lieuts. Hoyt, 18th Inf., and C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., detailed for duty at the prison, are well known to residents of the garrison. They are splendid officers and a better choice could not have been made.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

The unveiling of the handsome monument recently erected in Fort Niagara Cemetery to the memory of the unknown soldiers and sailors of the United States who were killed or died from wounds received in the War of 1812, will take place on Memorial Day, May 30, under the supervision of Major Page, 11th Infantry, post commander, and the officers and soldiers of Fort Niagara and McCollum Post, G. A. R.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The Times of April 19 says:

Gen. Ruggles, who has been sick, is convalescing. Mrs. Dickman, of Fort Clark, spent a few days of last week with Mrs. McFarland. Troop H, 3d Cav., Lieut. Dodd in command, will take part in the Austin celebration. General Stanley, Miss Stanley and Miss Wadsworth have gone to spend a few days in Galveston. Capt. Kauffman, 8th Cav., arrived from Eagle Pass last week, and left for the north on a month's leave. Col. Heyl, Inspector General, has returned from the Rio Grande river. Cos. A (Vernon's), G (Bradford's), H (Hall's) and K (Towle's), 16th Infantry, are coming from Fort Clark to relieve the companies of the 16th at San Antonio. The companies of the 16th Infantry stationed at San Antonio will be sent to Austin to take part in the celebration of the completion of the State Capitol. It is expected the cavalry troops here will also be ordered to Austin.

Miss Anna H. Stanley, daughter of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., has had one of her drawings admitted to the salon and numbered. Miss Stanley has been studying in the studios of Julien and of Loure, in Paris, during the past year.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

The vessels of the squadron were to have sailed for Mobile and New Orleans on the 21st, but the Dept. has not been informed of their having done so.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Pensacola, Fla.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Pensacola, Fla.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Pensacola, Fla.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Pensacola, Fla.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Pensacola, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Direct mail for Brazil leaves Newport News, Va., May 5.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo April 11. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Montevideo April 11.

European Station—A. R.—Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Tangier, Morocco.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Capt. T. F. Kane is ordered to command. She will be the flagship of the station. Sailed from Gibraltar, April 9, for Villefranche.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. e. a.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Honolulu April 5. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Commander Richard P. Leary ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Callao, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 13 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Payta, Peru, March 13, and may be expected at San Francisco early in May. Mail should be sent to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Apia, Samoa, and will remain there for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco May 8 and 31. It is regarded probable that this vessel will be ordered to San Francisco on her return from Samoa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Montevideo April 5.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At San Francisco.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Montevideo April 11 for Callao, Peru. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. a.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. The latest advices were of April 5, on which date she was still at Honolulu, and will remain until further orders, probably until the Trenton arrives on the station. Mail leaves San Francisco May 3 and 31. Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker has been ordered to command.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco May 1, 12, and 23.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Sailed from Java for Sumatra March 4, and will visit the islands between Borneo and New Guinea, calling at Manila. Health of crew and officers excellent according to last reports.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. As soon as repairs are completed will make a cruise to Chinese and Formosan Ports. Was at Kobe, Japan, at last advices.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At Yokohama, Japan.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Sailed from Honolulu April 10 for Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Panama, U. S. C.

Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Train. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at St. Thomas April 24 from St. Kitts. Address mail matter Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard, being fitted for sea.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Sailed from New York April 21, under orders to blow up some wrecks near the mouth of Delaware Bay, and arrived at Delaware Breakwater April 22.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from Washington April 19, and arrived at Norfolk the 21st, where she will be repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from Laguayra on the 13th for Curacao, en route for Aspinwall, where she arrived April 23. All well.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Will sail for Newport about May 3, and from there sail on her summer cruise.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Was inspected during the week, and will sail for the Pacific station shortly.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

St. Louis, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catakill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Harford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired.

Constellation—Being prepared for sea at the Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Ordered to be ready for officers on or about May 15.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ORDERS have been received at Chatham for the immediate commencement of a new vessel, to be named the *Blake*, in memory of the admiral of that name. She is to be of 9,000 tons burden and 20,000 horse-power.

THE Simpson drydock at Norfolk is progressing as rapidly as can be expected with the force at present employed, some 200 men, but it is the intention of the company to increase the force to 400 or more early in the coming month of May.

THE bid of Rowland Robbins, of New York, \$2,900, for repairing the gun shop at the Norfolk Navy-yard having been rejected as excessive, Pay Director Thornton has been authorized to get the work done in open market at a cost not exceeding \$2,450.

WE take pleasure in informing those who have been eager to obtain Naval Constructor Hichborn's excellent report on European dockyards, that they can now be accommodated; the Navy Department recently discovered 500 copies that were supposed to have been distributed.

THE Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, the builders for one of the Government gunboats, invited a number of naval officers in Washington to witness the launching of the ferry steamer *Erastus Wiman* for the Staten Island Transit R. Co., which occurred April 26.

Broad Arrow says: "The advocates of larger areas of moderate thickness of armor covering first the vital part of the ship and next the men fighting the guns, may well consider that the triumph of their views is approaching, as it is not likely that the quick firing principle can be applied to heavier guns than the 6-in. B. L. R."

In the legislative appropriation bill recently reported to the House, provision is made under the head of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the clerks, who are now performing duty in that bureau incident to the consolidation of supplies and who are carried on the rolls of other bureaus. The clerical force under this bureau provided for in the bill consists of one chief clerk, one clerk, class four; three clerks, class three; four clerks, class two, one stenographer, nine clerks, class one; one clerk at \$1,000 and two copyists.

AS REGARDS the guns of the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, the N. Y. *Herald* quotes a Naval officer as saying that "the guns did not fail, neither did the gun carriages. Both are thoroughly successful, and the guns are the equals of any of their calibre in the world to-day. The failure was in the holding down arrangements by which the gun carriages are attached to the side and to the decks. This is the only defect, and one that is being remedied by providing stronger clips and clip circles. The delay in this matter has been caused by the difficulty experienced by steel manufacturers in furnishing castings and forgings that will pass the severe inspection and tests required."

THE U. S. S. *Thetis* left San Francisco for Alaska April 26.

THE U. S. S. *Yantic* has been underway during the three months just ended no less than 483½ hours, steaming during that period 232.3 knots, and consuming 221 tons of coal. Her engines made 1,120,372 revolutions, without an accident of any sort.

SECRETARY WHITNEY directed that one of the Norton life boats be sent for trial on a vessel of the North Atlantic squadron. It did not prove satisfactory to Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the squadron, who has recommended that the boat be returned to its owner, Capt. Norton.

CONTRACTS for furnishing machine tools for the Norfolk Navy-yard have been awarded to the Niles Tool Works of Hamilton, Ohio, for \$20,800; William Sellers and Co., Philadelphia, \$11,391; Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, \$4,500; Bement, Miles and Co., Philadelphia, \$3,375; Manning, Maxwell and Moore, of New York, \$2,450.

THE Richmond Dispatch says: "A letter was yesterday received from the Secretary of the Navy notifying the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works that the contract for twelve compound condensing Corliss engines had been awarded to them. The engines are to be used in running the new machinery in the Portsmouth Navy-yard."

THE Secretary of the Navy has invited the whole United States Congress, the Supreme Bench, the Cabinet, heads of departments and bureaus, Army and Navy representatives, Philadelphia officials and the members of the press to attend the launch of the gunboat *Yorktown* (and the dynamite vessel at Cramp's yard on Saturday. The launch is set for 3 P. M., rain or shine.

The tenders from Spanish firms for building three first class cruisers and three torpedo boats for the Spanish Navy were opened at Madrid on April 2. The lowest bid for each cruiser was \$200,000, (1,000,000 pesetas), from Palmer and Revas, of Bilbao. The tenders for the torpedo boats varied from \$90,000 to \$124,000. These boats are to measure 500 tons and have a speed of 18 to 20 miles per hour.

REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI was in Washington early the present week in connection with the important work about to be inaugurated in the completion of the steel cruisers *Boston* and *Chicago*. On Tuesday he was in consultation with Chief Constructor Wilson on the subject, and one of the immediate results of the confabulation was the issue of orders for the work to go on at once. The completion of these vessels will be pushed with all dispatch.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has addressed a letter to Representative Whitthorne giving his unqualified indorsement to the plan of providing a naval reserve of available merchant vessels and trained seamen from the mercantile marine, Revenue Marine, Life Saving Service, etc. He says that a subsidy paid for the equipment of cruisers and the contemplated expenditure in the training of men for such a reserve would be a measure of economy and necessary precaution.

CAPT. ROBERT BOYD, of the flagship *Richmond*, reports under date of April 9 that the condition of the machinery of that ship is good. The boilers, however, show signs of wear, and are reported as in but fair condition. The highest speed made during the quarter ending March 31 was 8.1 knots under steam alone, with a smooth sea. To produce this speed the engines developed 511 indicated horse power, and carried 34 pounds of steam per square inch. The ventilating engines have been put in thorough condition, and work efficiently.

THE contract for a torpedo boat to be built by the Herreshoff Company at Bristol, R. I., was signed by Secretary Whitney last Wednesday, and forwarded to its destination. Work will be at once begun on the vessel, and it is hoped by the Secretary that no delay will be experienced in pushing the work to completion within the time mentioned in the contract. Much interest is being manifested at the Department by ordnance and engineer officers in the success of this torpedo boat as compared with the crafts supplied to foreign governments by their contractors.

THE work of fitting the U. S. S. *Chicago* with the incandescent electric light has been about finished, and the trials of last week and the week before have been very satisfactory, and it is believed that this ship is better fitted in this respect than any war vessel afloat, at home or abroad. No fewer than 450 lights are distributed where required, and from the chart room on deck to the lowest coal bunker the ship can be made as light as day. Now that active operations are to be begun on the fine ship to fit her for commission, much interest will attach to her as being the most ambitious of the ships of the "New Navy" yet afloat.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The gunboat launched on Wednesday from Devonport Dockyard marks a new and important departure in public shipbuilding. For the first time, a man-of-war has been turned out of hand not only entirely constructed, but furnished with engines, boilers and every part of her machinery manufactured in the Government establishment. The officials at Keyham competed with private makers in the open market for building and machinery, and obtained the contract in consequence of the cheap rate at which they offered to do the work. As the machinery seems likely to prove efficient and satisfactory, this is a great argument in favor of a further development of the plan."

A GREAT sensation was made at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday, April 7, when the new warship *Victoria* was slowly towed from Elswick, down the river and out to sea, by seven steam tugs. The river banks were lined with people on both sides at all the more important centres of population. The voyage was accomplished without any hitch, and, thanks to the work of the Tyne Commissioners, there was plenty of depth of water, notwithstanding the heavy draught of the enormous vessel. On reaching the open sea several hours elapsed while the compasses were being adjusted, and then the vessel, propelled by her own engines, was quickly out of sight. On Monday she arrived at Sheerness, and was taken in charge by the Medway Steam Reserve authorities. Some time will elapse before she is fit for active service, but no efforts will be spared to finish her as soon as possible. Her cost will be over \$4,000,000 by contract.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant H. B. Mansfield to the Coast Survey.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick W. Crocker to instruction in torpedo service, May 1.

APRIL 24.—Passed Assistant Engineer Warner B. Bayley to duty under the Fish Commission.

Detached.

APRIL 19.—Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton from Light House Inspector of the 6th District on June 30 next and ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Rowell D. Hitchcock from temporary duty at New York on April 23, and ordered as Assistant Inspector of the 6th Light House District on May 1 next, and Inspector of that District on June 30 next.

APRIL 20.—Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, Chaplain George A. Crawford, and Bontawains John A. Briscoe and William H. Frary, to appear before the Retiring Board.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant N. T. Houston from the Hydrographic Office on April 28 and ordered to torpedo instruction, May 1.

Carpenter John L. Davis from duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to duty in the Construction Department at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Carpenter John Macfarlane from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 21.—Paymaster H. T. B. Harris from the Navy-yard, New York, on April 28, and to the Naval Academy, April 30, as General Storekeeper.

Paymaster J. Porter Loomis from the Naval Academy on April 30, and to the New York Navy-yard as General Storekeeper.

APRIL 23.—Assistant Engineer J. L. Wood from special duty on board the *Chicago* and ordered to special duty at the Johnston Foundry and Machine Company's Works, New York.

APRIL 24.—Passed Assistant Engineer Isaac S. K. Reeves from duty under the Fish Commission and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 25.—Commander Robley D. Evans as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and ordered as principal aid to the Commandant of the New York Navy-yard in connection with the construction of the armed cruiser *Maine*.

Lieutenant Adolph Marx from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and ordered to report to Mr. Frank McCoppin, Commissioner for the United States to the International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne, Australia, for special duty under his direction in connection with the Exhibition.

Confirmations.

APRIL 16.—Commander Winfield Scott Schley, to be a captain.

To be chaplains in the Navy: Walter G. Isaacs, of Alabama, and Chas. Henry Parks, of New York.

Leave.

Medical Inspector A. S. Oberly granted leave for six months from May 1 next, with permission to leave the U. S.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the two weeks ending April 25, 1888:

Philip Rutter, yeoman, attached to the U. S. S. *Santee*, died April 18, at Annapolis, Md.

Thomas J. Kersey, landsman, died April 16, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

James McCarthy, oiler, died April 19, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Lars Pederson, ordinary seaman, attached to the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, died April 6, at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain Henry A. Bartlett is detached from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., on April 28, and ordered to report May 1 for torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I.

The order of April 12 detaching 1st Lieutenant Richard Wallach from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., is revoked and he will remain on duty at his present station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 25, 1888.

THE last week has been much like all weeks at the Academy, but the weather has been the cause of a great deal of grumbling. The cold wind and cold air is a strange state of Annapolis weather at this time of year. It numbed the fingers of the cadets at their infantry drill, made the Saturday morning cruises anything but enjoyable, cut short the small boat drills, and interfered with the ball game on Saturday afternoon. Speaking of the base ball game, had a stranger seen the disgusted and dejected crowd returning from the parade ground, he would have easily guessed that the cadets had been defeated. And so they were, for the Maryland Agricultural College team, taking advantage of numerous errors and a few good hits, piled up 16 runs, while the cadets could only scrape together 4. From the usually successful battery to the remote outfielders, each one seemed to rival the others in wild throwing, poor catching, and weak batting. The story is told in the following record: Naval Cadets, hits 8, runs 4; Agricultural College, hits 3, runs 16. On Wednesday the cadets will play with St. John's College for the second time, and on Saturday will again cross bats with the Agricultural College team.

The cadets again gave a hop on Saturday night, which was, as usual, very enjoyable. A fairly good number attended, and all report a good time. These hops will be given weekly until June, when, owing to the warm weather, promenade concerts will be given.

The committee having charge of the arrangements for the coming ball have everything in readiness, and all will pass off smoothly unless something unforeseen occurs. The mumps are spreading through the corps of cadets, but very slowly, owing to the care taken in fumigating the quarters of those who take the disease.

Chaplain Hanson and his bride returned to the yard last week.

Miss Harrington, daughter of Commander Harrington, U. S. N., has returned from a visit to Dover, Del. Miss Todd, daughter of Prof. Todd, U. S. N., is her guest.

Miss Heap, daughter of ex-Minister Heap, who recently returned from Constantinople, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Sigbee in the yard.

The quarters of Lieuts. Colvocoresses and Hodgson were placed in quarantine this week.

The detail of officers for the summer cruise has been made

public. As on the last year, work on the cruise will consist on the multiple of the first class. In addition to work in seamanship the navigation will be marked daily.

NORFOLK NOTES.

THE arrival of the *Fortune* from Washington the other day in a more or less disabled condition, turns out to be quite an event at this yard, for the vessel is to be put in thoroughly good condition, which will entail a detention of probably a month, and the expenditure of something like \$5,000. The accident by which the *Fortune* is partially disabled is one of those unavoidable and expected occurrences which is bound to happen, but which cannot be prevented without the inauguration of a new policy in the expenditure of naval money. The old adage that "a stitch in time saves nine," has been replaced by another one of easier application, "Run until you bust." So the *Fortune* is an apt illustration of this truly American aphorism; she ran until the limit of endurance was past, and then "bust." The cast iron work about her air pump and condenser gave way, and left the vessel to paddle along as best she could, using the engine high pressure. From who can be learned on board, however, Captain Lasher, while disgusted at the necessity of lying up, is far from broken-hearted over the period of inactivity taking place here.

Norfolk streets give evidence every day of the presence of a greater number of birds of passage from and to the far South, and it is one of the latest local fads for visitors from the North (rightly named) to make expeditions to the city, and while here take in a glimpse of the Navy-yard. At times, Saturdays for example, the staid stones of Uncle Sam's workshops echo the taps of heels from Maine to Mexico.

Thereport, which was widely copied, to the effect that Commodore Brown of the yard here was an applicant for the position now held by Commodore David B. Harney, has been the cause of no little merriment, for, as is well known, these two officers are not only on very friendly terms with each other, but both are quite well satisfied with the assignment at present enjoyed, and neither will be disturbed until the latter part of next year.

Definite ideas begin to crystallize as to the details of the big ship to be put up here, and rapid progress is being made in the erection and preparation of the various shops and buildings rendered necessary by the magnitude of the undertaking. If personal energy and untiring interest can accomplish results commensurate with the requirements of the situation, this yard is fortunate in the possession of a commandant endowed with these requisites of success in the highest degree.

The Marines stationed at the barracks here have been worrying more or less during the last few months over what they consider unfair treatment in the matter of rations, clothing and several other matters of interest, but their attempts to secure an investigation of their complaints have so far not been attended with success. Major Tilton may see things in a different light.

MR DUNN'S FREE SHIP BILL.

THE Dunn Free Ship bill, as reported to the House April 21 by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is identical with the bill reported to the last Congress, with the exception of two amendments limiting the business of the foreign built vessels admitted to American registry to the "foreign trade" and expressly prohibiting them from engaging in the coastwise trade of the United States. The majority report is also similar to that which accompanied the bill when it was reported during the last Congress. A minority report is signed by Messrs. Dinglev, Farquhar, Hopkins, Felton, Cummings and Clark. They say that the bill is singular in the fact that no one has asked for it. It is a serious injury to the shipbuilding industry in that it proposes to place on the free list a completed manufacture of the most complicated character, while every other completed manufacture imported from a foreign country is left with a duty of at least 30 per cent. It is true that a section of the bill allows the importation of shipbuilding materials free of duty. But this is only a mockery, for the reason that the materials of even an iron vessel constitute but a small part of her cost. A free ship policy looks to the purchase abroad of the vessels we may want for the foreign trade, and would result in the destruction of the shipbuilding industry of this country. The passage of the bill would be justly regarded as the entering wedge for the admission of foreign built vessels to our coastwise as well as foreign trade.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted an estimate to Congress for an additional appropriation of \$35,500 for the construction of a steam vessel for revenue duty on the Southern coast.

3d Lieut. Jas. L. Sill is ordered to special duty at the Treasury Department.

The following 2d lieutenants have been transferred: D. P. Foley, from the Colfax to the Dallas; W. S. Howland, from waiting orders to the Woodbury; D. D. Myrick, from the Woodbury to the Hawley; Howard Ebert, from the Dexter to the Colfax; W. E. Reynolds, from the Chase to the Boutwell; George A. York, from the Seward to the Forward; John H. Little, from the Dallas to temporary duty on the Ewing.

1st lieutenants transferred: W. A. Failing, from the Hawley to the Seward; John Brann, from the Ewing to the Hamilton; Chief Engr. J. Madison Case, from the Forward to the Perry.

2d Asst. Engr. Willets Pedrick, ordered to the Search.

1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Munroe, transferred from the Search to the Bear.

3d Lieut. F. H. Dimock, ordered to the Rush.

IN AID OF SAMOAN INDEPENDENCE.

REPRESENTATIVE MORROW, of California, introduced the following joint resolution, accompanied by a preamble setting forth the aggressive policy of annexation and colonization of certain European powers, and the growing importance of the commercial interests of the United States in the Pacific:

Resolved, That the present condition of affairs at Samoa requires that this Government should aid the people of these islands in securing diplomatic arrangement and independent native government free from the claim or territorial jurisdiction of any European power, and to the end that this purpose may be speedily and effectively accomplished the President of the United States is hereby requested to continue to interpose the good offices of this Government in the effort to settle and adjust the present difficulties at Samoa upon a solid foundation and for the restoration of peace and good order and the establishment of a responsible native, independent Government.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG, West Virginia, has been selected for the State camp for the National Guard, and they will encamp there in August. Governor Wilson and staff will review the troops in camp. A new company has been organized in Roncville, W. V., to be mustered into the State National Guard. They number 90 men, and have elected John T. Dixon, Captain; Quinn Horton, 1st Lieutenant, and R. H. Dickson, 2d Lieutenant. The company is known as the Roncville Rifles.

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ARMYNAVY.

We commend to the attention of our readers, of
the Army as well as the Navy, the very interesting
article on "Electric Motors for Naval and Military
Use," which Lieut. B. A. Fiske, U. S. Navy, this
week contributes to the JOURNAL. It is a very con-
clusive presentation of the advantage of employing
this means of providing power, and it is difficult to
see how any one who sets his prejudices aside and
reads what Lieut. Fiske has to say with open mind-
edness can escape his conclusion, that electric motors
are no longer scientific or "theoretical" curiosities,
but practical and strong machines, waiting simply
to be used in order to contribute to the effective-
ness, health and comfort of our ships and forts.
We agree with Mr. Fiske in thinking that it is as
certain as anything can be, that naval and military
people will some day use them; the only question
is, will we be as slow in taking advantage of them
as we were in taking advantage of steam capstans,
steam steering engines, steel ships, and square air
ports?

FORWARD, MARCH!

The practical experience which is of greatest
value to an officer is that which teaches him
how far his men and how far he himself
can march with his equipment, for several days
successively, without exhausting fatigue. Of
all the duties imposed upon troops in active
service, the most important is undoubtedly that of
covering long distances, day after day, without
straggling or demoralization. Great battles have
again and again been won by forces which had
previously marched with unexpected celerity over
some extraordinary distance. Such rapid move-
ments have more than once changed the history of
the world. During the second Punic War, Has-
drubal, the brother of Hannibal, his equal in the
art of war, scarcely his inferior in genius, crossed
the Alps with a powerful army of Carthaginians to
reinforce his more illustrious brother. Could he
have accomplished this, Rome would have fallen 200
years before the birth of Christ. Fortunately for
her and for modern civilization, Hasdrubal's mes-
senger conveying tidings of his approach fell into
the hands of a Roman officer at Tarentum, and his
despatches were instantly sent to Claudius Nero at
Venusia. Hannibal's army lay a few miles to the
south, at Carnisium; and Nero, with a decision and
courage never surpassed in war, resolved to detach
7,000 men, and march them over the 250 miles ly-
ing between the brothers; leaving the rest of his
forces to oppose, watch, but not to fight the uncon-
scious Hannibal. Within a week Nero had joined
his brother Consul M. Livius, at Senico, in Umbria,
and imperial Rome was saved by a forced march;
for the brothers never joined their forces, and not
long after both were destroyed in detail.

The two most famous long-distance marches of
modern times; unless we except Stonewall Jackson's
marvellous achievements with his half-fed, half-
clad troops—his foot cavalry—in Virginia in 1862;
are those of Marlborough from the Rhine to the Dan-
ube in 1704, before the battle of Blenheim, and of
Crawford with his light division in 1810, on the day
of the battle of Talavera. Bent on reinforcing Well-
ington at every cost, Crawford marched sixty-two
English miles in twenty-six hours in tremendously
hot weather, and at 11 A. M. of July 20 joined the
Duke on the heights; where a battle was won, which,
in the words of Jomini, "restored the reputation of
the British Army, shaken by the events of the pre-
vious fifty years." Alison says that "this march
deserves to be noted as the most rapid march by the
foot soldiers of any nation during the Peninsular
War; as that made by Lord Lake with the English
Cavalry before the battle of Ferruckabad was the
extreme stretch ever accomplished by horsemen."

"Practice your men in marching," says Lord
Wolsley, "for the Army that can march best is
the best army, and the regiment that can march
best is the best regiment." None need this admir-
able advice more than the officers of our small
army, and this by reason of its very smallness. By
the attainment of endurance in marching, our
twenty-five thousand troops will be the equivalent
of fifty thousand slower British or still slower
Canadians; and though no war looms as yet above
the horizon of probable events, who can tell what
any minute difference—a dispute over the fishery
treaty, or the Alaska seal ships, a smuggling dis-
pute, the extradition of a thief or an alderman—may
not bring forth.

The question of equipment becomes an important
one in marching, and the best is the nearest to none
at all. The English press report an experiment
recently made by four young officers of the
English Army, who undertook a practical test of the
Slade-Wallace equipment which should be studied
on this side of the Atlantic. The march was from
Portsmouth to London. Each of the four
was in complete marching order, and carried a
full field kit and 60 rounds of ball cartridge; the
whole weighing forty pounds. The report of the
officers is in the highest degree favorable. The new
kit rode well, galled no one, and is pronounced a
marked improvement upon that of 1882. The four
left Portsmouth at 7.30 A. M., and made 85 miles
the first day without trouble or discomfort of any
kind; halting, too, as early as 8.45 P. M. A forced
march of four miles per hour during eight consecu-
tive hours. The 79 miles of the whole experimental

trip was made in three easy days, and the officers engaged came out of it fresh, happy and unfatigued. The feat was not heroic; it was not even remarkable; but with 40 pounds weight slung across the shoulders, it was a walk which not every officer of our Army would voluntarily undertake, nor would every one of those who did so find himself at its completion ready for the return march. Colonel Roger Jones, with his famous night march from Harper's Ferry to Carlisle Barracks in 1861, might do it, perhaps, even now.

We give elsewhere the text of a bill which it is proposed to introduce in Congress before long, with the view of removing as far as possible, the causes of the so-called "line and staff" differences in the Navy. The bill embraces many of the principal features of the one which was presented in the JOURNAL of March 3 last, and of the McKinney bill, with a number of additions. It proposes the following: To make the rank equal throughout the Service, with the title of the rank in all corps, as in the Army, without changing the duties of any corps or giving any additional command to the staff corps; to make a compromise between "pay for relative rank" as claimed by the line and "pay for longevity" as claimed by the staff; to remove the "independent authority" of the executive officer and make him what the title implies, the mouthpiece of the commanding officer, as the Adjutant is in the Army; to settle the vexed question of quarters and messes; to define the duties of caterers; to reimburse commanding officers for entertaining which becomes necessary on account of their official positions; to make courts-martial and retiring boards equally favorable to all corps; to more closely draw the line between the retirement of officers who have served the Government faithfully for long periods and those of short service; to aid promotion by a limited "half pay" or reserved list; to limit the authority of commanding officers to punish officers by "suspension from duty." It is the desire of the originators of the bill to obtain an expression of opinion of all officers of the Navy on the subject, as it may be found advisable to modify the bill before its introduction. To this end it is requested that the officers having propositions to make in connection with the bill will send their views to the editor of the JOURNAL, either for publication or for transmission to those having the bill in charge.

We understand that the Navy Bureau of Provisions and clothing is having a monkey and parrot time with ships' accounts, due to the "new system of accounts." Debit entries are found on the credit side and *vice versa*, stores not "brot. ford," etc. In one account occurred a discrepancy of \$800 on the item of powder tanks and yet the accounts balance. It is evident that the system is not that which prevails in our railroad offices, for we recall a case in which the entire accounting force of a large railroad corporation were kept working after hours for weeks together to account for a balance which an innocent employee had forced by taking a cent from his own pocket and dropping it into the till.

The following are added to the ten non-commissioned officers named in JOURNALS of March 24 and 31 last, as having been ordered before Boards for examination for promotion, making 14 in all: Sergeants W. V. P. Gush, Co. D, 8th Inf.; W. C. Bennett, Co. H, 17th Inf.; S. H. Drum, Co. H, 7th Inf., and Corpl. F. H. Sargent, Co. G, 7th Inf.

THAT Major-General Schofield is devoting his earnest attention to the development of heavy artillery target practice in the Division of the Atlantic is evident from his General Orders No. 9 which reaches us this week, and a part of which we publish elsewhere. The order is an elaborate, carefully prepared one, and, as General Schofield says, "all circumstances considered, the result of this, the first attempt at general artillery practice in this Division, may be considered quite satisfactory. It is desirable that more attention be given details, and that no effort be spared to insure a full compliance with the orders that have been or may be issued respecting this important branch of artillery instruction."

It is to be hoped that these earnest and energetic endeavors may receive the cordial and liberal support of the holders of the purse strings.

NOTHING definite can yet be ascertained regarding the number of vacancies likely to exist in the Line by the time the present academic year comes to an end at Annapolis, but it is safe to estimate the number at less than fifteen. There will be no vacancies in the Marine Corps, inasmuch as there are at present eight-one officers on the active list, and the law of January 30, 1885, provides that the number shall be seventy-five, and no new appointments can be made until the reduction is effected.

AN advertising agency which is thoroughly to be depended upon in all of its transactions between the newspapers and their clientele, is an institution which is justly regarded by the publisher with respect. Such is the agency conducted by Mr. J. H. Bates at No. 38 Park Row, New York, and which has during the twenty-five years of his connection with it received the impress of his high personal character and his thorough knowledge of the best business methods. The fact that this agency has distributed among the newspapers \$15,000,000 in cash for advertising shows the extent of its transactions, and is proof of the confidence reposed in it. Though the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has not received this entire amount it has had its fair proportion of it, and with the receipt of this are happily associated the most pleasant recollections of dealings with the courteous gentleman who controls the business of this agency. It has for years been established in the N. Y. Times building, which is being torn down for rebuilding so that it is compelled to move next door. Mr. Bates takes commendable pride in saying that all just claims upon him have always been promptly and fully met, and that he now expends a greater amount of money in the newspapers, year by year, in his constantly growing business, than has ever been done or is now doing by any advertising agency in the world.

PREPARATIONS are already making for the military manoeuvres which we announced last fall, and in which the troops in the Division of the Atlantic and the men and vessels of the North Atlantic Station are to join. Major W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been requested by General Schofield and Admiral Luce to report as to the adaptability of Newport as a location for the manoeuvres; and a movement, headed by leading citizens in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay, will be started at once to secure the permission of the farmers to use their land for a battle ground, general drill and parade ground, camps, target ranges, etc. Wood and forage will of course be paid for by the Government. It is proposed to set up targets on Cormorant Rocks for artillery practice. The combined manoeuvres will extend probably through the month of August, and it is intended to carry on a series of experimental trials of various methods of harbor defence, including the use of submarine mines, of dirigible and projectile torpedoes, and the collective firing of heavy guns, mortars, etc. The exercises on land will consist of practice in applied tactics on varied grounds, involving combined operations of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in all respects similar to the autumn manoeuvres as conducted on the Continent of Europe since the Franco-Prussian war.

THE privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, have petitioned Congress to favorably consider H. R. 8381, amending section 6 of the act approved March 1, 1887, establishing the corps, so as to increase their pay from \$13 to \$19 per month. This, they say, seems just, in view of the services and oft times disagreeable nature of the duties of a hospital private, and the fact that prior to the passage of the act of March 1, 1887, privates on duty in hospital received (in extra duty pay) a compensation exceeding the amount proposed to be paid. The salary now paid to privates of the Hospital Corps is alleged to be no inducement for men of sufficient intelligence and capacity for the position to join the corps. It must be admitted that everyone cannot make a good nurse, and next to a good doctor a skilful and intelligent nurse is half the treatment. The proposed increase was recommended by the Surgeon-General of the Army in his last annual report.

DURING our great war 417,172 men were wounded, 37,531 died of wounds, and 61,362 were killed in battle, a total of nearly 1,000,000 killed. There were altogether 16,454,832 cases of disease and wounds according to statistics recently given by Dr. Forbes. In view of these statistics it is not strange that the Medical Director of the Department of Missouri, G. A. R., reports that in the case of one-third of the Union soldiers who died in this State during the past year, the cause of death was directly traceable

to exposure during the war. It is these facts that furnish the argument for the service pension.

THE President has vetoed House bill No. 823, granting a pension to Hannah C. Dewitt, on the ground that he had already approved an act the precise duplicate of it. Also the House bill granting a pension to Moses C. Manton on the ground that his claim for a pension was wholly without merit and had been properly rejected by the Pension Bureau. The President also returned without his approval the House bill granting a pension to William H. Brokenshaw. He was in the Service a few days more than three months just at the close of the war. It is not alleged that he did any actual fighting. The application made in 1884 tended to show an injury to his ribs, but the claim was rejected upon the ground that no injury was incurred in the line of duty.

THIS week there has been distributed to the Medical Department of the Army "A Provisional Manual of Instruction for the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., and Company Bearers," prepared under the direction of Surgeon General Moore, by Surgeon C. L. Helzmann, U. S. A., an experienced and travelled officer. He does not claim entire originality, for in the preface he says that the drill part of the Manual covers the ground in outline of a number of manuals. It is a valuable and instructive little book of 34 pages, and Dr. Helzmann takes the occasion to return thanks for valuable assistance to Major E. C. Woodruff, 5th Inf., and Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav. The illustrations were made from photographs taken from life by Lieutenant H. A. Reed, 2d Artillery.

THE only nomination of either of the two Services now pending before the Senate is that of P. A. Surgeon E. H. Harmon, U. S. N., promoted to be Surgeon. All others have been confirmed. Favorable action has been taken in this case by the Senate Naval Committee, and confirmation may be looked for in a day or two. There are several nominations due in both Services, among them being the promotions consequent upon Gen. Brooke's appointment, the restoration of Lieut. Jouett to the 10th Cavalry, and the Navy promotions in the hands of the examining boards. Among the names prominently mentioned in connection with the prospective majority in the Inspector General's Department is that of Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav. The knowing ones at Washington insist that the selection rests between him and Capt. Lawton, 6th Cav.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES STEWART BOGGS, U. S. N., retired, died April 22, at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., of paralysis and general debility. He was a nephew of Capt. James Lawrence of "Don't give up the ship" fame, was born in New Brunswick Jan. 28, 1811, and entered the Navy as midshipman Nov. 1, 1826. During the Mexican War he served on the *Princeton*, was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, commanded the boat expedition which destroyed the U. S. brig *Truxton* after her surrender to the Mexicans, and was executive officer of the frigate *St. Lawrence* at the World's Fair, London, in 1862. In 1855 he had attained the grade of commander and when the War of the Rebellion broke out at once sought active service. He took part in Farragut's attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, commanding the *Varuna*, the only vessel lost at that battle. His vessel was attacked by two rams, and all three were destroyed. In 1862 he was promoted captain and commanded the steam sloop *Sacramento* on the blockade at Cape Fear River. In 1864 and 1865 he was put on special duty under Admiral Gregory at New York, superintending the construction of small steam picket boats, and specially designed and fitted out the torpedo boat which, under Cushing, destroyed the Confederate ironclad *Albemarle*. In 1866, while cruising in the West Indies, in command of the *Connecticut*, he fell in with the Confederate ironclad *Stonewall* in the harbor of Havana, and previous to her being given up to the Spanish Government demanded her surrender to the United States. In July, 1866, he was promoted to commodore, and July 1, 1870, became rear admiral, commanding the European fleet in 1871-72. While commodore he commanded the steamer *De Soto* in the North Atlantic Squadron from 1866 to 1868. His ship suffered serious damage in the earthquake at St. Thomas, but was safely brought to the United States for repairs, bringing the crew of the *Monongahela*, which had been thrown ashore at St. Croix by the earthquake. He was retired Jan. 30, 1872. The funeral services took place at Christ Church, New Brunswick, on Tuesday, and were largely attended by the relatives and friends of the veteran and gallant sailor. He leaves a widow.

The *Herald*, in referring to the death, says: "Admiral Boggs was of the bull-dog class of seamen, and it is said of him that in moments of excitement he used language bordering on the profane. An illu-

tration of this phase of his character was shown at Nassau during the war. On his arrival a printed paper was handed him by the pilot, purporting to be a proclamation or order from the Queen, directing that all 'federal' vessels entering the port should anchor in one place, and all 'Confederate' vessels in another place. Captain Boggs, who then commanded the *Santiago*, read the paper, handed it back, totally ignored it and then called on the Governor. The latter brusquely met him with 'Did you read the Queen's proclamation, sir?' 'I read what purported to be one, but my ship is neither one or the other.' 'What the devil are you, then?' asked the choleric old Governor. 'I command a vessel of war of the United States of America, by God.' The two understood each other at once and a close friendship resulted from the interview."

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH A. POTTER, major U. S. Army, who died April 21, at his residence in Painesville, Ohio, in the 73d year of his age, was a native of New York and joined the Army in May, 1861, as 1st lieutenant 15th U. S. Infantry; was appointed captain and A. Q. M. in September, 1861, and in 1864 was appointed colonel and Q. M. of volunteers, which he held until Jan. 1, 1867. Jan. 18 of that year he was promoted major and Q. M. in the Regular Army, and was retired April 21, 1879, at his own request, being over 62 years of age. Gen. Potter's faithful and meritorious services during the war is indicated by the fact that he received four brevets—major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier general. A despatch from Painesville says: "His family, his friends, and his country have lost a man distinguished for all the noble qualities which adorn manhood. So gentle was the departure of his spirit from this life to the immortal it was hardly perceptible to his sorrowing family surrounding the deathbed. A good man has gone to his rest. His kindness of heart and noble and sympathetic feelings endeared him in boundless love to his family and secured him many sincere and devoted friends in every part of the United States and in Canada, who will hear of his death with profound regret."

1ST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM C. MUHLBERG, 2d U. S. Infantry, having died at Lewiston, Idaho, April 10, while on sick leave, General Wheaton, the regimental commander, has issued an order announcing the death and saying: "The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in this regiment Dec. 14, 1876. He was promoted 1st lieutenant March 15, 1883. In sympathy with the bereaved relatives, and with a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days from the date of this order, and the regimental colors will be draped in mourning for the same period."

MANY will learn with sincere regret of the death at Kankakee, Ill., April 21, of Chaplain George D. Crocker, U. S. Army, retired. The reverend gentlemen went to the front in December, 1861, as Chaplain of the 6th New York Cavalry, and was honorably mustered out, August 9, 1865. He was appointed post chaplain in the Regular Army, October 3, 1867, and was retired for age, December 25, 1886.

GENERAL WILLIAM DWIGHT, who died in Boston, April 21, was at West Point in 1849, but resigned before he graduated and went into business. He was commissioned captain in the 13th N. G. S. N. Y. Inf., May 14, 1861, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 70th N. Y. V. At the battle of Williamsburg Colonel Dwight received three wounds and was left on the field for dead. He was taken prisoner, and on his release was promoted brigadier-general for his gallantry in that battle. He led the final attack on Fort Hudson, and served on the commission to settle the terms of the surrender of that place. He became Gen. N. P. Banks' chief of staff in the Red River expedition, and later as commander of the 1st Division, 19th Army Corps, rendered efficient service in the Shenandoah Valley. The writer of this brief notice had the honor of serving near him during a portion of the War and can bear testimony to his efficiency as an officer and his worth as a gentleman.

CAPTAIN GRO. H. DODGE, who died a few days ago at Moorestown, N. J., served with credit during the war as mate and acting ensign, U. S. N., being honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1865. For many years since the war he has been in command of various merchant steamers and was universally respected.

MRS. MARY T. KINGSBURY, widow of General Chas. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A., died April 23, and was buried on Thursday from the residence of Mr. Henry Mackay in Brooklyn. General Kingsbury, who was a gallant officer of the Mexican War and prominent in the Ordnance Department, died in 1879.

We regret to learn of the death, at San Francisco, April 18, of Louis Meredith Kempff, son of Comdr. Louis Kempff, U. S. N., a bright boy between nine and ten years old.

Mrs. KNIGHT, mother of the wives of Col. R. T. Frank, U. S. A., and of Capt. W. M. Wallace, U. S. Army, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22.

LIEUTENANT A. E. CULVER, U. S. N., will sail Saturday, April 28, on the steamer *Bretagne* on a two months' visit to Europe.

SOME ORDNANCE NOTES.

ARRANGEMENTS were concluded between the Remington Arms Company and the Lee Arms Company last week, in pursuance of which the Lee Magazine Rifle, which was manufactured for the latter company by the old establishment of E. Remington and Sons, will continue to be produced by the new organization. The capacity of production has been heretofore at the rate of 200 rifles per diem, and altogether over 40,000 stand were sold, of which 36,000 went to China. There is a story that the one signal check of the French troops in Tonquin and Annam by the Black Flags, which would have resulted in a total destruction of the invading column had the natives appreciated the importance of their victory, was due to the circumstance that the Asiatics were equipped with Lee magazine guns, furnished them by China, which turned the combat against the Europeans, armed with Kropatsoheks carrying the cartridges in under-the-barrel tubular magazines. The exclusive control of the manufacture of the old Remington single shot breech-loader and the partial control of the production of the Lee repeater, throughout the Western Continent and such European and Asiatic nations as are not yet under contract with the Lee Company, give the new organization of the Remington Armory a send-off of very large commercial consequence. The old Remington is to-day, after a career of over 20 years' competition with all sorts of inventions, by all odds the most effective, reliable and enduring single shot military arm in past or present history, while the Lee magazine rifle, more especially since its adoption by Great Britain, has no equal among modern infantry equipments, either for genuine practical design or the high appreciation in which expert soldiers and clever mechanics hold it.

The production of frame and plate steel for the U. S. cruisers and gunboats, though at first attended by a good deal of necessary trouble, due to the severe tests and inspection imposed, is now progressing satisfactorily. Over two weeks ago the Spang Steel and Iron Co., of Pittsburg, which has considerable contracts for plate, shipped to the Quinard Iron Works, of this city, 200 plates, varying from nine-tenths to one inch in thickness, to be used in the boilers of the gunboat *Bennington*. The great strike at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock's, near Pittsburg, obliged the Carnegie Company to transfer, about the middle of April, the work upon the steel angles for the *Bennington* and *Cruisers Nos. 4 and 5* to another mill of the firm in Pittsburg. Some small delay in the completion of the order, which is a considerable one, may naturally be looked for.

Tests of the metal in the steel gun cast at Pittsburg were made at the Washington Navy-yard on Friday, April 20, with specimen bars taken from the sink-head. They gave the following results:

FROM THE MUZZLE.				
	Tensile strength.	Elongation, per cent.	Reduction of area, per cent.	
Longitudinal.....	81,185	40.464	18.00	21.28
Transverse.....	79,958	48.290	18.28	20.79
Transverse.....	79,174	40.979	15.53	18.78
FROM THE BREACH.				
Longitudinal.....	83,871	51.948	9.15	10.89
Longitudinal.....	89,686	51.948	10.00	13.88
Transverse.....	76,629	51.948	2.45	2.79
Transverse.....	73,847	50.322	.80	1.60
Transverse.....	73,230	55.258	1.85	4.35
Average.....	80,198	49.395	9.50	11.41

The agreement is for 80,000 lbs. per sq. in. tensile strength; 40,000 lbs. per sq. in. elastic limit; elongation, 7 per cent., and reduction, 8 per cent. The gun should now be tested as soon as may be, and, if possible, in comparison with a built-up gun fired under precisely the same conditions. We should be glad to see them thus tested to the extreme and we can well afford to sacrifice two guns for the sake of the information obtained. We have full confidence that the result will fully sustain the position we have all along assumed, and it is noticeable that it is the believers in steel cast guns who are eager for the trial. The Pittsburg Steel Casting Company have, we understand, made every preparation for the casting of a 12-inch gun just as soon as this gun is tested and will at once enter into negotiation abroad for specimen guns, of the same character as the gun now completed. The expenses of having special apparatus made and of the preparatory experiments were so great that there is a loss on the first gun, but for any future gun these will not be necessary.

A legal contest has arisen over the division of the estate of the late B. B. Hotchkiss, the well known inventor of the Hotchkiss gun. The estate is worth it appears over \$10,000,000, the inventory being as follows:

Interest in partnership, Hotchkiss and Co.	\$8,000,000
Sundry patents for inventions.....	410,000
610 shares Dry Dock Railroad.....	99,125
Script certificates, Dry Dock Railroad.....	66,000
4541 shares Congress and Empire Spring Co.	114,000
Bonds of.....	70,000
Certificates N. Y. Central and H. R. R. R.	24,840
Bonds Mo., Kansas and Texas Central R. R.	33,750
" Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.	18,580
" Houston and Texas Central R. R.	55,000
Shares London Wood Pavement Co. R.	35,000
Bonds St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R.	25,500
Louisville and Nashville R. R. Bonds.....	53,250
Shares Paris Wood Pavement Co.	2,400
U. S. Government Bonds.....	18,000
Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. Co.	100,000
Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds.....	50,000
St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds.....	62,975
Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. Bonds.....	40,000
French Renten.....	25,000
Cash in Drexel, Morgan and Co., N. Y. and Paris.....	\$46,000
Household furniture, statuary and works of art in house of deceased at Paris, and horses, carriages, harnesses and other articles.....	100,000
Other sundry securities valued at.....	800,000
Total.....	\$10,225,770

The suit is for an accounting and a payment of \$1,300,000 alleged to be the value of one-quarter of the amount so far realized from the estate and due the plaintiffs, Charles A. Hotchkiss and Anna M. Hotchkiss.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

FOLLOWING is the text of a decision dated "Treasury Department, Second Comptroller's Office, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1888," on the subject of Commutation of quarters to Army officers; bona fide vacation of quarters.

Colonel Luther P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, (now retired) and Colonel Henry M. Black, 23d Infantry, were members of a General Court-martial appointed June 30, 1884, to meet at Washington, Sept. 10, 1884. It appears that they entered upon their duties Nov. 15, 1884, and continued as members of the court until its final adjournment, Feb. 19, 1885. Previous to the convening of the court Col. Bradley was stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., and Col. Black at Fort Wayne, Mich., each officer occupying quarters at his respective post. On Feb. 19, 1885, the following letter was addressed by the Adjutant-General to each of these officers, upon their departure to their respective posts:

Sir: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say that in view of the usual length of time the G. C.-M. appointed by the President in S. O. No. 151, June 30, 1884, has sat in this city requiring your continuous absence for so long a period as a member of the court, he has decided that your right to quarters at your previous station terminated on the date you entered upon duty as a member of the court, and that you are entitled to commutation of quarters in this city from Nov. 15, 1884, to the date of the final adjournment of the G. C.-M. of which you are a member, it not having been practicable to furnish you quarters in "kind."

It is not contended that either of these officers made an actual vacation of their respective quarters upon replying to Washington; on the contrary, it may be fairly assumed that their goods and effects remained in their quarters during their absence, that the quarters were occupied by no other officer in that time and that upon their return they renewed their occupancy.

In other words, that from Nov. 15, 1884, to Feb. 19, 1885, these officers, although not actual resident at the post, had the use and occupancy of their respective quarters to the virtual exclusion of other officers and at the same time received a money commutation of quarters in Washington. Is this reasonable under any circumstance?

An officer in quarters at his post is not expected to live with the loneliness and austerity that characterize service in the field. He is permitted to accumulate such furniture and effects as are necessary and reasonable. The officer is liable to be temporarily detached from duty at his post under orders to proceed elsewhere, to perform certain specified duties, and upon the completion thereof, to return to his post. During his absence it is reasonable to hold that the Government should provide adequate store room for such effects as he might properly have when residing in his quarters, and, generally speaking, there is no more convenient place than in his quarters.

It would seem quite unnecessary to compel the officer to move out all his belongings before proceeding to his temporary duty, and upon his return move back again. The nature of the service to be performed and not the actual time consumed in the performance of the duty is the true criterion. Regarding, therefore, such an occupancy by the officer as a storing of his effects, rather than as a residence in the quarters, it follows that the officer, while at his temporary post, should be furnished by the Government with temporary quarters in kind when practicable; otherwise he should receive a money commutation of quarters.

Following the rule above laid down, the evidence in Col. Black's case shows that he is entitled to commutation of quarters under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the Regimental Q. M. at his post reports that "During Col. Black's absence he did not occupy quarters here, and all the officers present had their allowance of quarters, and no one made requisition for the same."

The amount paid him in commutation of quarters should, therefore, be allowed. No such evidence appearing in the case of Col. Bradley, the amount of commutation paid him will be charged against him until proper explanation be made.

SIGOURNEY BUTLER, Comptroller.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., is assigned to duty in charge of the 1st and 2d Divisions in the office of the Chief of Engineers. Lt. Col. David C. Houston, C. E., will relieve Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., of the charge of the construction of Fort Wadsworth, and of Fort Tompkins and its batteries, N. Y. Lt. Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., will relieve Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., of the charge of Fort Wool, and of construction of Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will relieve Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., of the charge of Fort Caswell, N. C. Lt. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E., will relieve Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., of Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Johnson, and construction of Castle Pinckney, S. C., and improvement of certain harbors. Lt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., will relieve Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., of Forts Oglethorpe and Pulaski, Ga., and Fort Clinch, Fla., and improvement of certain harbors.

G. A. R. ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

GEORGE H. THOMAS POST No. 2, San Francisco, received and entertained Farragut Post, of Vallejo, April 17. Among the visiting comrades from Vallejo were Comdr. G. E. Belknap, Paymr. Colby, Chief Engr. George F. Kutz and Lieut. Quailtrough, besides a large number of sailors from the old flag-ship *Hartford*.

A poem which had been written for the occasion by Commander Belknap, entitled "Craven at Mobile Bay," was read by J. J. Aitken, descriptive of an incident of the sinking of the *Tecumseh* at the battle of Mobile Bay, when her gallant captain, Commander Craven, went down in her.

Among the speakers at the banquet were Major-General Howard and Commander Belknap.

Among the interesting events of the evening was the presentation of a gravestone and block made from the timbers of the *Hartford*.

THE President pro tem. of the Senate has designated Hons. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and James K. Jones, of Arkansas, as the Senate members of Board of Visitors to attend the examinations at the West Point Military Academy in June next, and Hons. F. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, and A. G. Packard, of Nebraska, to attend the examinations at Annapolis. The members on the part of the House has not yet been designated, nor have the Presidential appointments been made.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, will take his battery to California in June and will then return to Fort Monroe, Va., to resume his important duties at the Artillery School.

PARDONING POWER OF COMMANDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your article on the Gibbon controversy in the JOURNAL of April 21, was very complete, and the extract cited from Winthrop's Military Law very much to the point. That author, in pointing out the important distinction that, under the 112th Article of War, the commander is authorized to pardon, i. e., remit the punishment, not to pardon the person, (a power which belongs only to the President,) holds that a department commander may remit a punishment, provided the soldier confined remains within his command. This, I take it, is the turning point of the case, and good law. Gen. Gibbon's mistake was in attempting to remit the confinement of a man who was no longer in his command, being confined to a penitentiary. That the principle with the qualification, as laid down by Winthrop, is sound law is shown by the fact that the very same Article of War gives exactly the same power to commanders of regiments and garrisons over the punishments imposed by regimental and garrison Courts-martial. To claim that such commanders cannot remit at any time after the original approval of the unexpired sentences of soldiers confined at their posts, but that in each case appeal must be made to the President of the United States, would be absurd. These commanders exercise this power every day in the Service, and have always done so, and with the full and constant sanction of the highest military authority. But the department commander has by the Article precisely the same power, no more and no less, and he must therefore have the same authority of remission, so long as the accused remains within his command. To decide otherwise would be to deprive department commanders of an important incident of their command under the Articles of War. I can not believe that the War Department meant to go so far, or in fact any further than the kind of case acted upon by Gen. Gibbon, that of a soldier under confinement in a penitentiary.

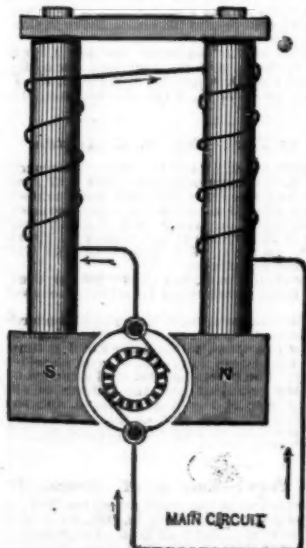
H. T. C.

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR NAVAL AND MILITARY USE, BY LIEUT. R. A. FISKE.

THE reply of Clerk Maxwell when near his death to the question, "What has been the greatest discovery of the age?" "That the Gramme machine is reversible," shows, in the light of recent years, an inspiration almost prophetic. Granting all the benefit to mankind resulting from the numerous other discoveries with which the century has been laden, surely none surpass in far reaching consequences the very simple one that, if a current of electricity be sent through a dynamo from an external source, the dynamo will at once become a motor, i. e., an engine, and the most efficient engine known.

But so rapid has been the development of the electric motor that many persons whose attention has been devoted to other things have failed to grasp its full significance, and the object of the present paper is to present a brief statement, showing, not that the electric motor is a piece of apparatus of possible usefulness in the future, but that it is to-day a complete, durable, and strong engine, better adapted for handling guns in ships and forts than steam, hydraulic, or pneumatic engines; and more desirable for use in ships for certain auxiliaries than the numerous little steam engines with which they are filled.

On the principle that it is best to begin at the beginning, Faraday's pregnant discovery may be recalled, that the movement of a coil of wire near a magnet pole produces a current of electricity in the wire, and the action of the dynamo at once stands out clear; because a dynamo is nothing more than an apparatus for revolving a coil of wire near a magnet pole, or, more strictly, for revolving several coils of wire between two magnet poles.



In figure 1 we see a solid mass of iron of the general form of a horse-shoe, and wrapped with wire through which a current of electricity is flowing as indicated by the arrows, in such manner as to make the horse-shoe an electro-magnet with north and south poles, N and S. Between these poles we see the end of the "armature," shown larger in figure 2, consisting of a number of coils of wire so mounted on an axis, A, as to be capable of revolution.

If this armature be revolved by any means whatever, such as a steam engine, a current of electricity will be produced in the coils which will pass to the outside wires by means of the stationary brass strips or "brushes." For convenience, this wire is usually wrapped around the magnets, as shown, in order to avoid using an external source of electricity to produce the magnetism. Now, though the shape of the magnets and the armature may be varied in a thousand ways, this is all there is in a dynamo that is essential.

If the armature is not revolved no electricity is, of course, produced; but if we send a current of electricity from an external source through the dynamo, it at once revolves in the opposite direction, exactly as would a rotary pump if we sent a stream of water through it; and the amount of work which the dynamo or motor will be cap-

able of doing will depend entirely on its size and the amount of current sent through it.



that would occur if the brushes were neglected for say a day, would be one easily remedied and unattended with the slightest danger.

On board the *Atlanta* we have a steam capstan on the forward berth deck, supplied with steam by a 4 in. pipe and connected to the auxiliary condenser by a 4½ in. pipe. By reason of the distance between this engine and the boilers, with the consequent friction in the pipes and condensation, the steam pressure is much reduced and the back pressure much increased, so that a larger engine is necessary than would otherwise be the case; and, which is not astonishing, it has been known to run very much faster in weighing anchor, when exhausting into the atmosphere and covering the forecastle with a cloud of steam, than when exhausting into the condenser. Now, an electric motor for running the capstan would not only have the advantages already mentioned, but could be connected with the same main wires as those furnishing the electric lights by two wires, say ½ in. diameter, thus avoiding altogether the expensive copper pipes, tinned on both sides and lagged.

The same remarks apply to the blowing engine; and one has simply to watch for a few minutes the comparative performance of even the best steam blowing engine and an electric motor, with the fan on the same shaft, to become convinced of the superiority of the latter.

For pumps, except the pumps very near the boilers, where the length of piping is short, electric motors would have the advantages mentioned above and no disadvantages whatever.

For steering engines, the simplicity of the apparatus, the quickness with which the motor could be handled, its freedom from liability to derangement, its absence of heat, and its noiselessness, would commend it to any one who has ever been shipmate with a steam steering engine like the one on board the *Atlanta*, which, though efficient and reliable, is as complicated as a printing telegraph, keeps the after end of the ship almost at a cherry-red heat, and threatens to shake the teeth out of the officers and crew every time the helm is put hard over.

Three years ago the ability of electric motors to train guns was shown to the authorities in England, and since that time much progress has been made in perfecting the apparatus for applying electric motors to this kind of work. Little difficulty has been experienced, for though there is nothing that requires such accurate and rapid handling as a great gun in a seaway, there is no other engine capable of such accurate and rapid work as an electric motor, and its advantages over steam, hydraulic and pneumatic engines are so marked that it would be idle to compare them. The indications now are that we shall have at least one gun in the *Chicago* trained by electricity, though possibly this may not be done, since the dynamos for generating the necessary electricity have been placed above the water line and exposed to the enemy's projectiles, while the beef, pork, bread, etc., have been placed below the water line and securely protected therefrom.

But it is not in the training of the guns alone that motors can be advantageously employed, they can also be used in elevating. In the *Atlanta*, when rolling from 10 deg. to 20 deg. each side and from 10 to 12 times per minute, the line of sight of the guns sweeps past the horizon so fast, even near the end of a roll, as to require from the gun captain a rare degree of skill, if we would have him shoot as accurately as such fine guns should be shot. The trouble is that the gun is beyond his control except in the matter of training, because the most that he can do is to wait for a favorable time of roll and catch the line of sight on the target as best he can. To use the gun effectively, he needs some arrangement by which he can put the gun on the target; and keep it there, independently of the rolling of the ship. He needs some arrangement like the shoulder piece of the Hotchkiss guns by means of which, experiments on this ship have shown, a very little practice enables a man to keep the line of sights almost exactly on the horizon, or on any other object.

Electricity puts this power directly into the hand

of the gun captain; for by means of a small electric motor on the elevating gear and a suitable switch, he can raise or lower or stop the gun by simply moving his hand. The gun captain being able to train the gun to the right or the left and to raise it up or down, the only thing left to do is to give him an electric primer fired by means of an ordinary "push button," so that he can fire the gun quickly when the sights come on, instead of losing time by hauling on a lock lanyard.

The advantage of this quick means of firing by using the electric primer stands out clear when we recollect that in a ship, say the *Atlanta*, which rolls in a seaway about 3 degs. per second on the average, an error on the part of the gun captain of only 1-10 of a second of time, means a vertical error on a target a sea mile distant of about 31 feet. This remark applies, of course, only to the individual firing, and not to broadside firing by electricity, the advantages of which are not so palpable.

A very neat use for electric motors would be for hoisting ammunition. On board the *Atlanta* we use five men at each shell hatch, and their work could be done much more quickly and quietly by a 2-horse-power motor costing, say, \$200. This would require one man to operate it, and would leave four men from each hatch for work at the guns. Coal could be similarly hoisted on board, and how refreshing it would be in coaling ship to see two 5-horse-power motors running up the coal bags, instead of a long line of dirty men, hopelessly dragging on the yard and stay from morning till night while the officer of the deck, a respectable man of forty and the father of a family, incessantly and mechanically bawls at them to "haul away!"

But it may be objected that electric motors entail loss of energy, since steam engines use steam direct from the boilers, whereas motors require dynamos to generate the necessary current, the dynamos themselves being turned by steam engines; so that there are two losses, one loss in connecting the mechanical energy of the steam engine into electrical energy, the other loss in reconnecting the electrical energy of the current into the mechanical energy of the motor. To this it may be answered that 15 per cent. loss for each transformation is a very fair allowance, so that the motor would deliver about 72 per cent. of the energy of the dynamo's engine, and it may be doubted if the auxiliaries which are at any considerable distance from the boilers work with more than 72 per cent. of the difference in pressure between the boilers and the condenser, by reason of the loss in friction and condensation in the steam and exhaust pipes. In fact, in engines which run intermittently, like capstans, steering, and gun-training engines, it may be doubted if any such efficiency as this is even approximated. This is a fair comparison, because the dynamo engine can be very near the boilers.

Since all our new ships are fitted with dynamos for feeding electric lights, why not have them feed electric motors also, every horse power developed by the motors being about the same thing as adding say blue 16 candle-power lights? Of course, the dynamos must be safe below the water line, and they must all be similar and feed into the same main wires, which go all through the ship like gas pipes through a city, the incandescent lights, search lights and motors receiving their supply from these main wires, and one, two or three dynamos being run at a time, according to the number of lights and motors in use. Nothing could be more simple and effective than such an arrangement, and nothing could contribute more to the efficiency, health and comfort of a ship.

To summarize, the advantages of electric motors in ships and forts over steam, pneumatic and hydraulic engines are:

1. They are more simple.
2. They are more durable.
3. They are more quiet.
4. They are more clean.
5. They have no swell.
6. They require less attention.
7. They avoid the troublesome and very expensive operation of leading steam and water pipes through a ship, especially through water-tight bulkheads.
8. The wires take up less space than pipes, a great point in crowded engine-rooms and fire rooms.
9. A water or steam pipe presents a much larger target than a wire, and is therefore more liable to be struck in action.
10. If a steam pipe or a water pipe is struck in action, the dock is filled with scalding steam, or is flooded with water under high pressure. All the engines depending on it are put hors de combat and it is quite impossible to repair it; whereas, if an electric wire is so struck it can be repaired in a minute by simply bridging the gap with a wire.
11. The electric motor places in our grasp the best known means for handling guns, by reason of the readiness with which it is controlled.

In any ship arranged with a central of electric power and with main wires leading therefrom all over the ship so that any desired amount of power could be obtained by simply moving a button as in lighting an incandescent light, a number of small portable motors could be placed wherever desired about the decks, and employed for such purposes as hoisting ammunition, coal and ashes, working the yard and stay, running lathes in the ordnance and engineer workshops, running small ventilators, etc.

The writer is aware that, in representing the benefits to arise from the use of electric motors on shipboard, he will fall under the disapproval of many of the best officers, who deem it unsailorlike to do ship work with machinery. But he feels assured that the Navy is daily losing much by not seizing the advantages offered by electric motors, and that there are many officers who believe that the Navy should not only preserve the glorious traditions of the past but should also grasp the possibilities of the present. Let these note that, as said above, electric motors are no longer scientific or "theoretical" curiosities, but practical and strong machines, waiting simply to be used, in order to contribute to the effectiveness, health and comfort of our ships and forts, and that they can be bought in open market, or by advertisement, like beef and pork, and can be stowed on either the port or the starboard side. It is as certain as anything can be that naval and military people will some day use them; the only question is, will we be as slow in taking advantage of them, as we were in taking advantage of steam-capstans, steam-steering engines, steel ships and square air ports.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The following organizations are detailed for tours of service at the Camp of Instruction by G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., Albany, April 13.

The 8th Regiment, July 23 to August 4, 1888; 11th, June 20 to July 7, 1888; 13th, July 21 to July 28, 1888; 14th, June 16 to June 23, 1888; 32d, June 23 to June 30, 1888; 65th, July 7 to July 14, 1888; 69th, July 14 to July 21, 1888; 1st Separate Co., June 20 to July 7, 1888; 2d, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 3d, June 20 to June 27, 1888; 4th, July 7 to July 14, 1888; 5th, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 6th, August 11 to August 18, 1888; 7th, August 18 to August 25, 1888; 8th, August 25 to August 31, 1888; 9th, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 10th, July 7 to July 14, 1888; 12th, June 30 to July 7, 1888; 14th, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 15th, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 16th, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 18th, July 7 to July 14, 1888; 21st, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 22d, June 16 to June 23, 1888; 23d, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 24th, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 25th, August 11 to August 18, 1888; 26th, August 18 to August 25, 1888; 27th, August 25 to August 31, 1888; 28th, July 23 to August 4, 1888; 29th, June 16 to June 23, 1888; 30th, July 7 to July 14, 1888; 31st, July 23 to August 4, 1888; 32d, August 4 to August 11, 1888; 33d, June 23 to June 30, 1888; 34th, June 30 to July 7, 1888; 35th, July 23 to August 4, 1888; 37th, July 23 to August 4, 1888; 38th, June 16 to June 23, 1888; 45th, June 30 to July 7, 1888; 42d, June 16 to June 23, 1888; 43d, June 23 to June 30, 1888.

The Separate Companies detailed for the same period will form Provisional Battalions as follows: The 22d, 29th, 39th and 42d Separate Companies the 1st Battalion; the 3d, 26th, 33d and 43d Separate Companies the 2d Battalion; the 1st, 23th, 34th and 40th Separate Companies the 3d Battalion; the 4th, 10th, 18th and 59th Separate Companies the 4th Battalion; the 25th, 31st, 36th and 37th Separate Companies the 5th Battalion; the 7th, 8th, 9th and 21st Separate Companies the 6th Battalion; the 2d, 15th, 24th and 32d Separate Companies the 7th Battalion; the 14th, 16th, 24th and 27th Separate Companies the 8th Battalion.

For service in camp a band will be furnished by the State and regimental bands and band-leaders will therefore not be taken to the camp.

The detail of officers for service at the camp as Post Commander and his staff officers, as commanding and medical officers of the provisional battalions will be announced later, but only such assistant surgeons of the separate companies as will be specially detailed will accompany their respective companies to the camp.

A QUESTION ON TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE is a great diversity of opinion prevalent among the different commands in the National Guard as to when is the proper time for officers and guides to retire to the rear in the line and during the drill. In every case the officers and guides retired either at the command "ready" or "load." Some commanders have specially directed the officers and guides of their commands to retire at the command "ready" while some others direct them to retire at the command "load," and in each case it is claimed to be in accordance with the latest decision of the War Department. Which is correct, if either? Tactics state plainly that in the firing of officers and guides retire at the first command, but the interpretation of what is the first command is the cause of so much indecision and irregularity in executing the command. In view of the premature discharges which would invariably ensue in the excitement of action, especially with green troops, it seems to me the advisability of altering this paragraph is well worth the attention and consideration of the Board of War to revise the tactics. Many military men of experience hold that the safer and better rule would be for officers and guides to fall back at the command "load." To stand in front of a man, especially a nervous one with a loaded gun, is risky, and when this risk is totally unnecessary, and liable to be attended with useless loss of life, common sense should change the faulty order. Can you settle the question beyond doubt as to when is the proper time for the officers and guides to retire to the rear, according to tactics and the latest authority?

ANSWER.—There has been much discussion on this question, and there exists now considerable irregularity in complying with the command referred to. But the tactics state explicitly that officers and guides fall back at the first command, and further to settle it beyond dispute, as to what is the first command, the War Department rendered the following decision, Aug. 6, 1886, par. 183, Tactics: "The captains and guides do not fall back at the command 'load.' They do not fall back until the first command, such as 'fire by battalion,' 'company,' 'file,' etc., is given. The proper commands would be: 1. battalion; 2. load; 3. fire by battalion, company, file, etc.; 4. battalion; 5. ready, etc." This is the latest decision on the subject.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BUFFALO NOTES.

BUFFALO, April 23, 1888.

ACCOMPANYING Gov. Hill on his visit to the 65th Regiment on Thursday evening, April 19, were Gen. D. D. Wylie, chief of artillery, and acting chief of staff, Major Gen. Porter having sailed for Europe; Gen. F. M. Freeman, Q. M. G.; Gen. J. M. Farlan, J. D. Bryant, W. C. Stokes, Ralph Brandreth, and Chas. F. Robbins, Col. W. L. Pruyn, Col. S. McKean, and E. L. Judson. At the Broadway arsenal 3,000 spectators had assembled. The line of 300 men was quickly formed by Adj. Chapin and turned over to Col. Welch, who gave the command to Lieut. Col. Robie, while he escorted the Governor. Among the military spectators not already enumerated were Col. T. H. McGrath, A. I. G.; Gen. G. Barrett Rich, Chief of Staff at the 23d Regiment, Brooklyn; Col. P. P. Beale, Lieut. L. W. Pettibone, of the 42d Separate Company, Niagara Falls; Col. W. M. Bloomer, 74th Regiment, in civilian full dress, and many of the 14th Regiment officers. After the dress parade the Governor held an informal reception, and about 10.15 left for the elegant home of the Buffalo Club on Delaware avenue, where he was tendered a reception by Gen. Geo. S. Field, A. G. of the military guests united in showering compliments on the 65th Regiment and its competent, painstaking commandant. The spectators, less critical perhaps than the men in gold lace, frequently signified their admiration by applause.

At Jamestown in the evening the Governor reviewed the Fenton Guards, and held a brilliant reception at the armory, which was attended by about 600 persons.

Contrary to expectations, the 74th Regiment will not go into camp this year. The affair of Col. Bloomer probably caused the change from the original programme. The orders have been issued for the 65th Regiment to perform a tour of camp duty from July 7 to 14.

Colonel James Mackaye, who recently died in Paris, was well known to most of Buffalo's old residents. He was born in 1804 in Andover, N. Y. In the latter part of 1820 he came to Buffalo, then a little struggling frontier hamlet, sans canal, sans harbor, sans railroad, sans pretty nearly everything.

Col. Mackaye was educated at the famous military school of Capt. Patridge, near Utica, where he graduated with the highest honors at an early age. At nineteen he was professor of engineering in the school, and later the body of the principal. In July, 1829, his name was attached to a prospectus of a literary and scientific academy to be organized in Buffalo by him on the system of Capt. Patridge.

In April, 1832, the academy was opened in what was afterwards the Sisters' Hospital on Virginia street, near Main. Col. Mackaye was principal. For a time all went well, but the academy proved so expensive that the body of the people could not afford to educate their sons there, and the academy, after a short existence, closed its doors.

About this time the energetic colonel built himself a house. The site he selected was admirable—on a bold bluff of the sixty feet high, two miles from the village, and over-

looking the foot of the lake where it hurries between the contracted shores of the Niagara, towards the falls. The site has since been known as Fort Porter. The vicinity was then to Buffalo what Union Square was to New York half a century ago. The house was low, turreted, of cut limestone from Lockport, and looked so much a baronial castle that it has always been known as "the castle," although from its distance from the city, it was long known as "McKaye's folly."

In 1836 the United States Government bought of Col. McKaye (as the name for many years was spelled) all the land near the "castle" for military purposes. The construction of Fort Porter began in 1844, and the edifice was finished in 1845. The "castle" became, and still is, the quarters of the commanding officer of the post, and the stone barn attached to the premises did duty for more than forty years as a guard house. During the summer of 1887 the new guard house was built, which is only a little less hideous than the other new Government buildings. Steele Mackaye, who was born in "the castle" visited the place a year or two ago, and in a gush of sentiment declared that it was too bad to have such a fine old residence desecrated, and said he would some day buy it from the Government and end his days there, bequeathing it to posterity. The property is not in the market, however, and it is hardly likely it ever will be, or that Steele Mackaye will ever be able to buy it if he first devoted himself to paying his honest debts.

As has been mentioned before in the JOURNAL, Col. Mackaye derived his military title from his connection, at the head of the "Buffalo City Guard," a regiment of ten companies formed during the "Patriot War" of 1836-7. During this time the regiment was under orders of Gen. Winfield Scott. Mackaye was afterwards a law partner with Millard Fillmore.

One of the hot anti-slavery times preceding the war, Colonel Mackaye was an earnest Abolitionist. He lived then in New York city, where his home was a principal station on the world-renowned underground railroad. Had he cast his lot in Buffalo during these days, he would have found the political climate congenial. The proximity of Buffalo to Canada made that city one of the last stations before the ragged, bleeding black fugitives reached their haven of rest.

ETIHER.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE members of Co. I, by whose efforts \$10,000 was raised to endow two beds in the Hahnemann Hospital for the benefit of the National Guard, and who also raised \$5,000 for a hospital in Brooklyn, will extend their valuable assistance in another direction by giving a burlesque on the Taming of the Shrew at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Seaside Home of St. George's Church (Dr. Rainford). This charity is to aid in giving women and children in poor circumstances recreation at the seaside during the summer.

The several companies are taking in marching at nights. Co. B, Capt. Steele, went along Riverside Park on April 19. They practiced in the riot and skirmish drill.

The troops of the regiment are drilling on Wednesday evenings. The regiment will have a battery of their own ready for any emergency. There are no vacancies in the regiment for enlisted men and there are 75 well drilled and uniformed men, some of which have been waiting a year in order to take the place of one whose enlistment has expired. The long service medals are inducing many men to hold on when they serve one term; they stay for another, and in consequence vacancies are but few, and the number of men who wish to join the regiment is steadily increasing.

Co. A, Capt. A. W. Conover, will present to members of its Abiel Team a handsome bronze medal for sixty points or more. Among those receiving the medals are Capt. Conover, Lieut. Fisk, F. B. Wilson, L. L. Tallman, C. W. Quaise, S. Chapman, F. Stanton, W. F. Sannes, Lieut. Merritt, Capt. Leonard and H. V. D. Black, of Co. B, who has been appointed to write a history of their company from 1842 to date. Q. M. Sergt. H. E. Thompson, of Co. C, has served for 25 years and is entitled to the Cross of Honor in gold with the figure 7 in brilliants.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THIS regiment has completed its arrangements for the visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to attend the dedication of the monument to the soldiers of the regiment. The Old Guard will leave this city on Friday, June 23, and the exercises of the unveiling of the monument will take place on Sunday, July 1.

After the exercises the Guard will visit the battlefield and return on Monday.

The 9th Regt., Col. W. Seward, Jr., will leave New York on Saturday, July 23, and will encamp on the battlefield until Wednesday, July 4. The regiment will have the honor of being the escort of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Co. G, 9th N. Y., Capt. W. Willocks, held its dress parade, review and reception at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 24. The first event was a dress parade and review in which a battalion was formed, consisting of Co. G, 9th N. Y., Co. C, 1st N. Y., and the veterans of the 10th N. Y. S. Vols. The command looked well, went through the manual in good style, and during the review preserved commendable steadiness. Col. Wm. Seward, accompanied by his staff, was the reviewing officer. The command was then dismissed, and Co. G re-formed and gave an exhibition drill, going through the various evolutions in the school of the company. In marching columns of four the distance and alignments were well preserved. The wheelings were good, and the march in double time very good. Co. K, 1st N. Y., Capt. B. Champlin, then took the floor and went through skirmish drill. The display on the right and left flanks was well done, the intervals well kept. The company executed the march to the rear, and by right and left flank, the fire by halt and the fire advancing; rally by fours, rally by company, and the display from same; assemble on right and left skirmishers, and centre skirmishes—all of which was most creditably done. The fire, lying down, was most excellent, and the drill as a whole was well executed. The veterans of the 10th Regt. N. Y. State Vols., under Capt. A. Chamberlain, gave an exhibition bayonet drill, Hardee tactics. Dancing was not in order, and much enjoyed by those present. The audience was large and select, and quite a number of the officers of the regiment and others were present, among them Col. Seward, Col. Rand, Major Bartlett, Captains Witthaus, Willocks, Hussey, Chamberlain, and others.

Eleventh New York.—Colonel A. P. Stewart.

THIS regiment assembled in the armory for drill in the School of the Battalion on Friday evening, April 20. Previous to the battalion drill the regimental guard was mounted. The guard consisted of details from the several companies. The men were not marched out properly, and during the entire guard mount showed that the whole movement was indifferently executed. The guard was improperly inspected. The non-commissioned officers did not understand their duties, nor did the commissioned officers go through the details, nor was the guard inspected, and the sentries did not salute nor come to arms sport when they were addressed by their officers. A staff officer should be detailed to properly instruct the men. When they go to camp they will have to learn properly and it could be done as well now as then. At the 1st sergeant's call they were long in reporting and much delay was made in equalizing the commands. The battalions formed with nice columns of 15 files, double rank. When the command was formed by the adjutant it was turned over to the instructor (Col. Stewart.) In the march in column of fours the men did not dress and marched in an indifferently manner, and the fours were too crowded and there was too much distance between the commands. When the command halt was given, there were gaps between the companies. Some of the companies did not halt at the command, but continued to march and close up. When fours left and halt was given the men were slow in coming to a carry, and in dressing some of the companies were dressed on the wrong flank. In the movement, centre for-

ward, fours right and left, the men crowded up badly on each other, and in the movement, double columns, fours right, left companies on right into line, one of the 1st sergeants on right into line, went to the rear of the first four when changing to the flank, and some fours went on the line before halting, and they did not dress to the right at that command, and one company was at a support while the rest of the battalion was at a carry. In the march of column of fours, the command at right shoulder, the 1st sergeant of one command marched at a carry. All guides conform to the manual of the company in column of fours. In the deployment the guides were very slow in coming on the line and in dressing the battalion some of the officers did not wait for the company on their flank to dress, before they gave the command support arms. In the movement close column of companies, the guides did not cover and at the command backward guide left, some of the left guides did not come to a carry from support arms, at the command guide left. In changing direction by the right flank, the movement was fairly done, but slow in dressing. The command went through the loadings and firings. The men did not go through the loading properly, they simply cocked the pieces. Many of the rear rank men did not step off with the right foot. The file closers stood in a very slovenly manner, the firing was poor, with the exception of the left company of the battalion. The color guard retired to rest against the wall, leaving a blank in the line. When the battalion is loading and firing the color guard loads and fires. The firing by rank and wing was fair. In firing by file many of the men did not take time to load or take accurate aim. After the firing the men should half-cock their pieces before coming to a carry. The command went through the dress parade. In the command rear open order many men of the front rank did not look in the right and dress at the command. The manual of arms was fair and the parade rest well done. After the parade the colonel presented three medals to members of the regiment who had each recruited five men in the regiment, and congratulated the regiment on its recruiting. After the address the battalion was dismissed. The regiment will continue the company and battalion drills up to the time of going into camp.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

THURSDAY evening, April 19, and Monday evening, April 23, concluded the battalion drills of the 12th Regiment for the season. As heretofore, the battalion each night was six companies of 12 files each, Co. B, C, D, F and I furnishing the men on Thursday, and Co. A, E, G, H and K on Monday. Col. Jones was in command during the first portion of each drill, and later was relieved by Lieut. Col. Dowd, the companies being commanded by their respective lieutenants.

These two drills afforded a very good test as to the improvement resulting from the season's work, and in most respects, should be very satisfactory to the colonel, who has labored wisely and faithfully to bring his regiment up to the highest standard of excellence. The first drills of the season, however, were nearly as good as the last, for in fact, there was no great room for improvement. So far as the officers are concerned, nothing was to be expected, for the captains are all thoroughly posted and experienced. The guides have gained perceptibly in the essential matters of step and distance, and there has been an evident improvement in the dress of sets of four, but in this particular the regiment is decidedly behind its general excellence otherwise. The manual has improved also, and is very good, though not equal to that of one or two other regiments in the brigade.

The faults noted are those which result from insufficient company drill, or from lack of attention on the part of file closers to their correction. And it is these faults, and these alone, which separate the 12th from the very highest position among the regiments of the National Guard.

The drill on Thursday was very evenly good, and was equal to any during the season. There was not an error to be noted during the first part, and the lieutenants handled the companies and divisions almost as skillfully and promptly as did the captain. On Monday night the exhibition was not quite so good, though very satisfactory. Everything was correctly done, but the men did not march as well as usual, and distances were not so accurately gauged as they should have been. In deploying, front into line, from column of companies, this was especially noticeable, the captains generally taking too much distance, which necessitated oblique movements by the last companies.

The 12th is to-day one of the best of New York commands. It has accomplished officers, a fine body of men, a splendid armory, and full ranks. It is a high state of efficiency, and as has been said above, lacks but little of the highest possible excellence.

The outdoor drills of this regiment will commence on May 2 with Co. D, which will drill on the Riverside Drive in skirmishing, advance guard and street riot drill.

The competitive drill in the regiment for the Cruger Trophy will be held on Wednesday, May 3, will be contested for by Co. A, Capt. Howard Pell; Co. D, Capt. B. S. Barnard; Co. F, Capt. Wm. H. Murphy, and Co. H, Capt. Washington Content.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

THE military concert given at the Brooklyn Tabernacle for the benefit of Co. K (Talmage company), 13th N. Y., was a grand success. The building was crowded with friends, and Captain's 7th Regiment Band rendered some fine selections, and the national airs of the world were especially fine.

Co. C held an election for captain at the armory on Thursday evening, April 10. 1st Lieut. Wm. Brooke, of Co. C, 71st Regiment, was unanimously elected.

Capt. Wm. H. Cochran, of Co. H, has made 100 per cent. for five years, and at times he travelled 175 miles to answer a roll call.

The Rev. De Witt Talmage, chaplain of the 13th, tendered a reception to the officers of that regiment. The chaplain was dressed in the new full dress uniform for the first time. The uniform was the regulation long black coat, shoulder knots, without sword. The reception was well attended by the active officers of the regiment and the officers of the Veterans. Some very fine music was rendered, and the guests retired to a spread. The new chaplain will make his first parade on Decoration Day, and will also be with the boys in camp at Peekskill.

Sixty-fifth New York.—Col. S. M. Welch, Jr.

THIS regiment assembled at the State arsenal at Buffalo, New York, on Thursday evening, April 19, 1888, for review and inspection by Governor David B. Hill. The regiment turned out 450 men, and during the inspection the ranks were very steady and the lines well dressed. The march past the reviewing officer was excellent. The arsenal was crowded with people. Among those present were General Doyle and staff; Colonel T. A. McGrath, A. A. G.; General G. B. Rich, Colonel Fincke (late of the 23d N. Y.) Colonel Beales and Lieut. Pettibone. The regimental band, under the direction of Louis Flogsted, rendered some very popular music.

Second N. Y. Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

THE 2d Battery N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, celebrated the opening of its new armory on Thursday, April 17. The armory is a brick building of one story and runs through the block from 7th Ave. to Broadway, between 53d and 53d St. It was originally a skating rink and afterwards a skating rink, and for some time past has been undergoing extensive alterations for the use of the battery. The armory was crowded with the many friends of the command, a large number of military men being among them. Capt. Earle was in command and put the battery through the drill in fine style. The guns were dismounted and assembled in very quick time and the audience was astonished at the precision, alertness and efficiency displayed by the battery in the different evolutions. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff reviewed the command, after which there was a competitive drill between the three platoons in command of Lieuts. D. Wilson, G. C. Passco and O. J. Rogers, respectively. The judges were

Capt. E. L. Zalinski and Lieuts. R. H. Patterson and W. R. Hamilton, U. S. Army, and after a very close contest the first platoon in command of Lieut. D. Wilson were adjudged the winners. The medals were presented to the winners by Capt. Jas. M. Brady, of the 12th N. Y., accompanied by one of his characteristic speeches. The affair was a grand success and will be pleasantly remembered by those attending, both as to military and social features.

DRILL OF THE BERKELEY SCHOOL CADETS.

On Friday evening, April 20, the armory of the 17th Regiment was occupied by a battalion that appeared to belong to the army of Lilliput. It was the eighth annual drill and review of the Berkeley School Corps, and as Gen. Sherman was expected to be present, the spacious building was thronged. Those who knew the military proficiency of the youthful warriors, however, needed no other attraction to bring them, and for most of the guests, who were learned in tactics, a very pleasant surprise was waiting.

When the battalion marched in and formed in line, it was at once evident that it was well drilled, and that every one down to the littlest man in the centre companies was impressed with the importance of a soldierly bearing, and of close attention. As the drill progressed this was more clearly seen, and through it all the boys set an example that even the best companies in the National Guard would do well to imitate. The attitude to dress and distance in sets of four was excellent, and the steadiness in ranks and in perfect obedience to commands, was very commendable. The appearance of the corps was very neat and soldierly, partly from the trim uniforms, but still more from the careful setting of the boys.

The battalion drill, six companies of twelve files in single rank, was almost perfect. It covered pretty much everything in the school of the battalion, and even was not without criticism. Every movement was smoothly and correctly executed, distances were well preserved, guides and markers were in their places with unusual celerity, and the movements in line of battle and by company and division fronts fully merited the hearty applause they gained.

Following the battalion drill came the review. Gen. Sherman was unable to be present, and Gen. A. S. Webb was the reviewing officer, with the officers of the New York Hussars, in gorgeous uniforms, as a staff. The passage in review was beautifully done, though some of the young officers saluted too soon, and few of them looked toward the reviewing officer. There seemed to be room enough to preserve the column of companies until the line was formed, but following the custom in the armories the companies broke into column of fours after passing the reviewing officer, and this was done too soon, so that the column of fours was formed almost in front of Gen. Webb. These are very trifling defects, and the fact that they are all that could be noticed is a striking comment on the excellence of the drill.

A competitive drill between the companies, for the honor of the colors for the ensuing year, came next. The companies drilled, two at a time, under the command of the captains. The judges, Capt. H. H. Balch, and the Hussar officers, had no easy task to decide between them, but ultimately, and properly, decided in favor of Co. B, whose Captain, W. R. Webb, is a son of Gen. Webb. These company drills were generally very pretty exhibitions, but some of the captains made occasional slips. They frequently neglected to announce the guide, when it should have been done. One captain, after the command "Right wheel, march," gave the command "Left wheel, march," at the completion of the wheel to the right, omitting the command "Forward, march," which should have intervened, and this error he repeated several times.

The exhibition of the manual of arms by the non-commissioned officers was very perfect and the Howitzer battery drill was excellent. Dress parade and the entertainment, and though some of the little fellows could hardly stagger under their muskets, having been under arms rather too many hours for their strength, it was very handsomely done.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The 11th Separate Company N. Y., Capt. I. N. Presser, at Mount Vernon, are now in a very prosperous condition, the number of men has steadily increased and the company is very near the maximum number of men. The new armory, soon to be erected at a cost of \$25,000, will contain all of the modern improvements and will be completed as soon as possible.

The new armory of the 13th Separate Company, Capt. H. Smith, at Jamestown, N. Y., was formally opened on Friday evening, April 20. The exercises were a drill and reception, and a review by the Governor of the State of New York, David B. Hill, and staff. The building was crowded with visitors and after the exercises a formal reception took place. Military men from Buffalo were present and they all congratulated the company on its new home.

At all company drills after April 20, commandants of companies of the 14th N. Y., will devote half an hour to instruction in guard and sentry duty, theoretically or practically, at their discretion, which instruction will be under the supervision and direction of a field officer.

Co. B, Capt. W. V. King, of the 22d N. Y., has published the roll of honor of the men who have attended every drill of the company for the past year: 1st Sgt. H. H. Treadwell, Sgt. H. Griswold, Q. M. Sgt. E. M. Bunsman, Corp. C. F. Cross, D. J. Murphy, E. Griffin and H. J. Gandel, Pvt. H. W. Barthelme, B. F. Lawrence, J. H. Little, D. McCurdy, J. A. Richie, J. A. Scodel, J. A. Swinerton, F. Unger, D. Wolf and G. E. Wells.

Col. Austen, 15th N. Y., has admonished the captains of his regiment that companies parading less than sixteen files are in danger of being consolidated for the camp season.

Col. Gaylor, 47th N. Y., will shortly issue orders for a street parade and riot drills of the regiment, to take place early in May.

The improvement of the 47th N. Y. in shooting is attributed to the better facilities provided by the armory range. The 47th made 181 marksmen at Creedmoor this year as against 99 last.

The war veterans of the 60th N. Y. held their annual reunion and ball at the armory on Monday evening, April 23, and had a right good time. Among those present were Generals McMahon, T. McMahon, D. Lacy, and Alexander Stuart, and Surgeon John Dwyer, who was surgeon of the Irish Brigade. There are now only 130.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will review the 23d Regiment in Brooklyn Wednesday evening, May 2. The exercises will consist of battalion drill, inspection, and review, after which will follow a reception and promenade concert.

The 23d N. Y. is now quartered at Grand Army Hall during the alterations of their armory. The prize offered by the Board of Officers for the best scores at the armory range was won by Co. D with 379 points out of a possible 500. The scores were: Co. A, 332; Co. B, 332; Co. C, 323; Co. D, 379; Co. E, 323; Co. G, 261; Co. H, 330; Co. I, 322; Co. K, 340.

The 23d N. Y. will hold a military reception and be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on Wednesday evening, May 2, at 8.30 o'clock.

The ceremony of guard mount will be practiced at the Armory of the 14th N. Y. every Saturday at 8.30 P. M., to continue up to the time of going into camp. A thorough inspection of all the State property is to be made as follows: Companies C, B and D, Monday, April 30; Companies A and G, Thursday, May 3; Companies E, H and I, Wednesday, May 24; Companies K and F, Friday, May 11.

G. O. No. 7, April 18, 1888. A. G. O. of New York, publishes rules and instructions governing rifle practice in the Guard, and announces that members of the various commands in uniform may practice under such supervision and with such competent instructors as the General Inspector of Rifle Practice may direct, at Creedmoor on May 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, September 12, October 3 and 20, at Rensselaerwyck on May 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 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Enough.—A recent decision indicates that requests for retransfer from the Hospital Corps to the line will not be favorably considered.

D. H.—Major-General Grant was promoted to the rank of General July 25, 1880, and Major-General Sherman to General March 4, 1880.

T. R. P. asks where he can get a copy of the Military Code State of New York. Ans.—D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, N. Y.; price \$1.

A. F. B.—From your own statements you seem to have no claim whatever for honorable discharge, back pay, etc., and, as you now stand, could not fulfil the conditions prescribed for membership in the G. A. R.

G. R. asks: If a company is transferred to a post already garrisoned by one company, has the senior captain the privilege, if he desires, to select the company quarters already occupied by a captain junior in rank? Ans.—No.

Regular Subscriber, Fort Adams.—You are right touching Parahall's case; wrong in reference to Hare's. See 17th Article. Coat straps, meat rations, shelter tents, mattress covers and pillow cases are neither horse, arms, clothing or accoutrements.

Constant Reader asks for the number and date of the order from A. G. O. assigning post school teachers. Ans.—We know of no such order from the A. G. O., post school teachers being assigned, from time to time, as needed, and by orders from various headquarters.

Xerxes.—In the Republic of Switzerland, the highest official of the Government is the President of the Federal Council, who is elected by the Federal Assembly, holds office for the term of one year, and enjoys a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The president for the present year is Mr. W. F. Hertenstein. A president is not eligible to re-election until a year after the end of his term of office.

R. B.—The forage cap badge of post quartermaster sergeants (cross, key, and pen) was originally prescribed in General Orders 104, A. G. O., Oct. 3, 1885. In General Orders 6, A. G. O., Feb. 8, 1888, the regulation (par. 27094) is amended so as to make the forage cap badge "a crossed pen and key of German silver, enclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal."

W. A. H. says: "Your answer to correspondent, 'B. G.' April 21, does not reach the point in dispute. The command being with the numbers 'rest on arms.' The muzzle is placed upon the left toe 'the left hand slipping up the stock back to the left.' In this position, is the palm of the right hand to the front or rear?"—B. G. Ans.—The right hand grasps the small of the stock. The fingers are in front, and the palm is naturally, and necessarily, to the left. It could not be to the front without throwing the elbow out like the jib-boom of an oyster boat.

ibex.—Grover Cleveland is the only clergyman's son who has ever been elected President, though Arthur's father was a clergyman. He was not, however, elected President. The fathers of the Virginia Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—were planters. John Tyler's father was a lawyer and a statesman, and John Adams, the father of John Quincy Adams, was by profession a lawyer. Grant's father was a tanner, Hayes's father a merchant, and the fathers of Garfield, Lincoln, Pierce, Fillmore, Polk, Van Buren, and Jackson were farmers.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the case of the United States, Appellant, v. Asher C. Baker—Appeal from the Court of Claims—April 16, 1888.—Mr. Justice Blatchford delivered the opinion of the court:

This is an appeal by the United States from a judgment of the Court of Claims, awarding to the claimant \$836.71, on the following facts:—(We omit the statement of facts.—Ed.)

The single question involved is whether the claimant, while he was a midshipman, was serving as an officer or enlisted man in the Navy, within the meaning of the act of 1883. The contention on the part of the United States is that the claimant, while a student at the Naval Academy, did not, in the sense of the act of 1883, serve either as an officer or an enlisted man; and that, in that view, it is immaterial whether, as a student, he is or is not to be regarded as an officer of the Navy. It is denied by the United States that the entry of a pupil into the Academy is his entry into the naval service, and that the period of his pupilage is actual service, within the meaning of the act of 1883; and it is argued that he does not enter into actual service until he is appointed either in the line of the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Engineer Corps; that, as a student, he does not serve, but is preparing to serve; that he does not render service to the Government, but is receiving favors from it; that he can only commence service after his graduation, such service depending upon his graduating merit; and that the compensation of \$500 a year given to him is not a payment for service rendered, but is a gratuity and an allowance made to him for his support in his preparation for service to be rendered.

When the claimant was appointed a midshipman in the Navy, on the 30th of September, 1867, the act of July 16, 1862, chap. 183 (12 Stat. 583), was in force. The first section of that act divides the active list of

line officers of the Navy into nine grades, the first of which is "rear admirals," the eighth of which is "ensigns," and the ninth of which is "midshipmen." The 11th section of that act provides that the students at the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen, until their final graduating examination, when, if successful, they shall be commissioned ensigns, ranking according to merit. Thus, Section 1 of that act creates the grade of midshipmen as one of the nine grades of the active list of line officers of the Navy, and Section 11 declares that the students at the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen. If these statutory provisions were not varied as respects the claimant prior to July 14, 1872, when he was promoted to the grade of ensign, he was all the time an officer in the line of the Navy, and serving as such officer.

Section 12 of the act of July 15, 1870, chap. 295, (16 Stat. 334,) provides that the "students in the Naval Academy shall hereafter be styled cadet midshipmen," and that, when they "shall have passed successfully the graduating examination at said Academy, they shall receive appointments as midshipmen, ranking according to merit, and may be promoted to the grade of ensign as vacancies in the number allowed by law in that grade may occur." The provisions of that section do not seem to have been applied to the case of the claimant. He did not thereafter receive an appointment as cadet midshipman, nor does he appear to have received an appointment as midshipman after he passed successfully the graduating examination at the Academy, but he was promoted to the grade of ensign after he had completed his Academic course at Annapolis.

It is very questionable whether the 12th section of the act of 1870 applies to persons who had been theretofore appointed midshipmen. It would rather seem to be limited in its provisions to persons thereafter to be appointed to the distinct grade of cadet midshipmen, and therefore not to include the case of the claimant. But, even if section 12 of the act of 1870 applies so far to those who were then students in the Naval Academy, that they were thereafter to be styled cadet midshipmen, yet they were still to discharge the same duties as before, and be subject to the same naval discipline and control as before, and to receive the same pay as before. We see nothing in the act of 1870 to exclude the claimant from the position which he occupied prior to the passage of that act, as a member of a grade in

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the active list of line officers of the Navy, so far as respected his service at the Naval Academy after the date of the passage of that act, whether he was thereafter to be styled a cadet midshipman or continue to be styled a midshipman.

No legislation which took place after the 14th of July, 1872, can affect the question arising under the act of 1872, as to his service as an officer in the Navy prior to the 14th of July, 1872. Section 15 of the act of 1862 provided that the "annual pay of the several ranks and grades of officers of the Navy on the active list," thereafter named, comprehending the nine grades mentioned in the first section of the same act, should be as thereafter specified in the 15th section, and the last provision was this: "Midshipmen shall receive \$500."

It is impossible not to conclude that the claimant continued to be, after the passage of the act of 1870, as he was prior to its passage, an officer of the Navy, on the active list, and serving as such an officer, by virtue of his having been appointed a midshipman and continuing to be a student in the Naval Academy, even though he might have been properly styled, after the passage of the act of 1870, a cadet midshipman.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

In the case of the United States, appellant, v. Edward T. Strong—Appeal from the Court of Claims—Mr. Justice Matthews delivered the opinion of the Court, April 16, 1888. The claim was for \$111.20, difference between shore pay and sea pay. After stating the findings of fact as concerns the character of the receiving ship *Wabash*, the court says:

The duties of executive officer of the vessel performed by the claimant were similar to those of executive officers on cruising ships. In addition to those he had other duties, which were more exacting and arduous than those on board cruising ships. During the time he was attached to the vessel the claimant was required to have his quarters on board, and was obliged to wear his uniform, to mess there, and was not permitted by the rules of the Service to live with his family. The *Wabash*, during the time of the claimant's service thereon, was not in what was technically known as a commission for sea service. Duty on board a receiving ship since 1843 has not been regarded as sea service by the Navy Department. An order of the Department issued that year declared that "the receiving ships at the several stations are not to be considered vessels in commission for sea service, except, as may sometimes be the case, while going from one port to another."

In the case of The United States v. Symonds, 120 U. S. 46, 50, it was decided: "That the sea pay given in paragraph 1556 may be earned by services performed under the orders of the Navy Department in a vessel employed, with authority of law, in active service in bays, inlets, roadsteads, or other arms of the sea, under the general restrictions, regulations and requirements that are incident or peculiar to service on the high sea. It is of no consequence in this case that the *New Hampshire* was not, during the period in question, in such condition that she could be safely taken out to sea beyond the main land. She was a training ship, anchored in Narragansett Bay during the whole time covered by the claim of appellee, and was subject to such regulations as would have been enforced had she been put in order and used for purposes of cruising, or as a

practice ship at sea. Within the meaning of the law, Symonds, when performing his duties as executive officer of the *New Hampshire*, was at sea."

We are unable to find any ground of distinction between the present case and that of Symonds. It results that the claimant was entitled by law to pay for sea service. The judgment of the Court of Claims is accordingly affirmed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TREVITHICK, the pioneer in the use of high-pressure steam, was born 117 years ago April 13, and Bramah was born on the same day 139 years ago.

On January 1, 1885, the last census, the Japanese Empire had a population of 37,868,967, or an average of 257 inhabitants to each square mile.

From the report of Mr. Cautley, the Acting Consul at Trieste, on the forests of Austria, just issued by the Foreign Office, it would appear that Austria has, perhaps, a larger proportion of forests in comparison with its area than has any other country.

RECENT advices from Morocco say that a number of the Sultan's troops attacked the Northwest African Company's depot at Cape Juby, near Morocco. They killed the manager of the depot and wounded others. The British gunboat *Falcon* sailed April 23 from Gibraltar for Cape Juby in consequence of the attack.

THE French Senate on Tuesday discussed the military bill. M. de Freycinet defended the committee's proposal to establish a three years' service as sufficient to provide enough soldiers for the defence of the country. Marshal Canrobert criticised the three years' service clause as tending to produce militia and not soldiers.

RECENT advices from Cuba state that great excitement reigns there owing to Gen. Mari's proclamation declaring the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, in a state of siege. Gen. Mari says his action is due to the enormous increase of bandits, kidnapping, arson, etc.

According to the *Bauzeitung für Ungarn*, the largest tunnel in the world is that at the small mining town of Schemnitz, which was finished in the year 1873. It is 54,245 ft. long, or 5,209 ft. longer than that of Mont Cenis. Its transverse dimensions are, however, small, it being only 9 ft. 10 in. high by 5 ft. 3 in. wide, and being used simply for drainage purposes. The New York aqueduct tunnel (building) is three times as long and of larger dimensions.

A DESPATCH from Paris of April 23 says: Panama Canal shares went ballooning April 23, and M. de Lesseps's friends are jubilant over the prospects of the big ditch. Speculators bought freely on the Bourse, driving the shares up 31 francs. Everybody agrees that the Chamber of Deputies will have to follow the advice of its committee and sanction the issue of a lottery loan to complete the work at the Isthmus of Panama. Yesterday the Committee of Initiative, to which the proposal was referred, dismissed its reporter, hired a new one, and ordered him to make a report in favor of the De Lesseps bill. To-day M. Maret tabled the favorable report in the Chamber. It advises that the Canal Company be authorized to raise 350,000,000 francs (\$70,000,000) on the lottery plan with the Government's approval.

CANADA, having already expended \$50,000,000 in canal construction, now proposes to spend \$12,000,000 in securing 14 ft. draught from Lake Superior to the sea.

By the bill for the reorganization of the Brazilian Army, which is now under consideration, the number of officers will be reduced from 1,256 to 1,034 and the effective of non-commissioned officers and men raised from 13,490 to 13,880.

A PROCESS has been patented in England for purifying sewage by electricity. If two drops of water slightly contaminated with sewage are placed in a glass full of pure distilled water, and a current of electricity sent through, the impurity will be immediately detected.

El Tarik, the leading native Turkish paper, is much exercised about "the foreign military occupation" of Egypt, and it awaits with the greatest impatience the exit of the negotiations which are about to be resumed between the Porte and Great Britain from the regions of theory, and their entry into the domain of practical fact.

A CABLE despatch from London says: "The impression prevails that the British annexation of Fanning, Christmas and Pearlin Islands in the Pacific indicates that a British survey, which has always been regarded as essential to establish the practicability of a Pacific cable, is about to be undertaken. It is alleged that apart from the commercial value of the cable, the Imperial Government realizes that it would serve to bring the British naval stations within touch of each other."

A WHILE ago an inquisitive fish was examining a thermometer that had been sunk about a half mile under the surface of the ocean by the scientific party on the *Buccanier*. A weight, which was suddenly sent down the wire while the fish was nosing around the top of the instrument, killed the unfortunate creature, and he was pinioned fast between the weight and the thermometer. From the fish's point of view things would seem to have reached a pretty pass if the resources of civilization are going to reach down a half mile into the ocean, and crush the inhabitants thereof to death by machinery.

A WRITER in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, who was a student at Bonn with the present German Crown Prince, relates of that illustrious personage that some time after leaving the university he asked, in a mysterious manner, of a certain officer in Berlin, whether he had heard that the army was to be mobilized in twenty-four hours. The officer rashly took it as a definite assertion and a court secret; but it did not long remain a secret in his hands. He mentioned it in a whisper to some one else; the reporters got on the scent, and before two hours it was in capital letters, "Army mobilization in twenty-four hours!" in all the evening papers in Berlin. Then all was hurry and consternation and inquiries. Against whom was the war? Against France? Against Russia? Was it Austria? Was it Italy? Was the Fatherland invaded? Nobody knew. The Generals were asked; they denied all knowledge but were disbelieved. They inquired, however, for themselves and after the report had spread, causing a panic through all Europe, it was finally traced back to its source. Prince William was severely reprimanded by his grandfather, who gave him three days' arrest for his intended joke.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Worthington Co., New York, publish a charming volume entitled "Yankee Girls in Zululand," by Louise Vissell-Sheldon, illustrated by G. R. Graves, after sketches from life by E. J. Austin. The story of the travels in South Africa of three bright lasses from Yankee land is told most enticingly, illustrated most graphically, and presented with all possible attractions of handsome paper and printing and dainty binding. The wild Zululand who adorn the cover appear to have respected the sex and nationality of the western maidens, for their wanderings in search of health for one of their number resulted in no mishap and "an expedition to the Antipodes in search of health was a success, our inviolate returning home a healthy, happy, contented wife." Of the Zululand we are told in this volume that "the known records of the race date back to 1810 and a famous warlike chief, Chokobane (grandfather of Cetewayo) who led his men to victory against both black and white, enslaving the former and driving Dutch and English back of the Drakensberg and to the sea. There are many students of native history who assert that the Zululand were originally from Northern Africa and had fought their way through opposing tribes down to the country they now hold, which teems with game, and is rich in gold and minerals. There are even those who say that they are the offshoot of an outlying tribe of the ancient Egyptians."

The Pocket Guide of Europe by Thomas W. Knox (G. P. Putnam and Sons, publishers), a handbook for travelers on the continent and the British Isles, and through Egypt, Palestine and Northern Africa, is a sort of triple distilled extract of information—the most being presented in the smallest possible compass. In a volume that might be carried in the pistol pocket, from which the travelling American is supposed to remove its accustomed contents in deference to foreign prejudices, is included directions for travel, descriptions of localities and table of money, outline tours through Europe, a list of European watering places, and several pages of travel talk in four languages. It is the result of personal observation and has already achieved an extensive sale, this being a new and enlarged edition.

A. C. Gould, editor of the Rifle, edits and publishes volume entitled The Modern American Pistol and Revolver, including a description of modern pistols and revolvers of American make, and in these arms; results accomplished; and shooting rules followed by American marksmen. It contains seven portraits of various famous pistol shots, illustrations of 11 targets made by them and 19 pictures of pistols, sights, etc. It contains a record of the best pistol shooting and much valuable information concerning weapons, ammunition, etc. Our pistol shooting is limited generally to distances within fifty yards, but officers in the European armies practice up to 400 paces and secure good results.

From the "Librairie de la Nouvelle Revue," Paris, we have "Les Torpilles de la Guerre Navale et la Défense des côtes par le Vice Amiral Bourgois." It consists of a series of articles upon torpedoes in connection with naval warfare which appeared in the "Revue" in April, July, and August of 1886, December, 1887, and February, 1888. Admiral Bourgois died just previous to the publication of the last article and thus the completed volume has failed of the revision which he, doubtless, would have given to it. The Admiral considers first "les torpilles et le droit des gens," next "la guerre de course, le grande guerre et les torpilles," and finally "la défense des côtes et les torpilles."

Macmillan and Co. publish in a neat volume "Specimens of Papers set at the British Army Preliminary Examination, 1882 and 1887, with answers to the mathematical questions." The subjects are arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, geometrical drawing, geography, French and English diction. It is not only a very valuable volume for those who must run the gauntlet of English examinations but will be found of use by those who have to undergo examinations nearer home.

Ticknor and Co., Boston, publish in a handy little volume The Laws of Euchre, as adopted by the Somerset Club, of Boston, March 1, 1888, with some suggestions about the play by H. C. Leeds and James Dwight. Euchre is a peculiarly American game, having been invented in Pennsylvania, and it is fitting that the rules governing it should be prescribed by an Association of American gentlemen.

The question of Religious Faith v. Agnosticism has recently been considered at length in a discussion between Rev. Henry M. Field and Robt. B. Ingersoll, which appeared in the North American Review, and which is now presented by the Review in pamphlet form. Following it the Review for May publishes an able criticism of Ingersoll's views by Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

A curious and interesting paper will appear in the May Century, entitled "The Chances of Being Hit in Battle." It is a study of regimental losses in the Civil War, written by Col. William F. Fox. The author says that "a regiment's greatest loss did not always occur in its greatest battle. The heaviest blows were often received in some slight which history scarcely mentions."

Captain John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, who is on special duty in Washington, has published for private distribution among students of ethnology and anthropology a little work concerning certain peculiar customs among

the Indians. Captain Bourke has had rare opportunities of studying the Indian character.

The Home Knowledge Association publish at the price of \$2 a year "Home Knowledge," a monthly magazine of general household information.

"The Locomotive Chase in Georgia," a thrilling episode of the war, will be described in the May "Century" by the Rev. Wm. Pittenger, who was a participant in that daring and ill fated expedition.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At the meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held on Wednesday evening next, May 2, officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The regular nominations are: Commander—Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Church, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander—Capt. Gilbert C. Whitte, U. S. N.; Recorder—Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Registrar—Capt. Wm. H. Jewell, U. S. V.; Treasurer—Paym. Geo. De Forest Barratt, late U. S. N.; Chancellor—Bvt. Brig.-General C. T. Christensen, U. S. V.; Chaplain—Rev. Edward Anderson, Colonel, U. S. V.; Council—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. T. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.; retired; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Comdr. Jos. Marthon, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Edward Haight, late U. S. A.; and Capt. Geo. M. Hard, U. S. V. The following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Capt. W. D. Keith, Lieut. J. R. Williams, Lieut. J. A. Leslie, Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, U. S. V.; J. O. Mott, late Lieut. Col. U. S. A.; Lieut. F. S. Wells, Capt. W. T. Rockwood, Col. L. W. Wessels, Capt. B. Cox, Lieut. J. E. Stewart, Gen. E. W. Serrell, U. S. V.; Dr. M. G. Raffle, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. N.; Maj. W. G. Tracy, Capt. A. H. Pulcifer, Surg. S. E. Fuller, Capt. A. D. Sanborn, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Comdr. H. C. Tallman, U. S. N.; retired; Col. O. V. Tracy, Lieut. F. H. Lawrence, Asst. Surg. S. G. Cook, Capt. R. H. McClellan, Col. J. H. Graham, U. S. V.; Messrs. C. W. Lord, G. B. McClellan, G. C. Broome and W. S. Hicks.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, created by the Fifth Quadrennial Congress of the Order, 1885, consisting of Companions Charles F. Manderson, D. C.; Wm. H. Lambert, P.; Thos. L. Livermore, Mass.; Albert Orway, D. C.; John P. Nicholson, Pa., have been directed to assemble at Headquarters in Philadelphia upon the call of the chairman, U. S. V. Communications for the action of the committee should be forwarded to the Recorder-in-Chief on or before June 10.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Commandery will take place at Wichita May 2, when the following will be balloted for: Col. J. M. Lewis, U. S. V.; Capt. J. S. Bishop, 18th U. S. Inf.; Major R. W. Jenkins, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. F. Metcalf, U. S. V.; Capt. J. W. Gilgus, U. S. V.; Capt. H. R. Hubbard, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. P. Collins, U. S. V.; Dr. J. D. Jones, P. A. Engineer, U. S. Navy; Capt. A. Keupor, U. S. V.; Captain J. D. Mann, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. Barrows, U. S. V.; Captain R. K. Taber, U. S. V.; Capt. H. C. Cross, U. S. V.; and Messrs. J. E. Pond and T. A. Osborne. Col. G. H. Sanford, U. S. A., has been transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery.

The regular nominations of Philadelphia Commandery are: Commander, Gen. D. McM. Greer; senior vice commander, Pay Director Alex. W. Russell; junior vice commander, Gen. Lewis Merrill; recorder, Col. John P. Nicholson; registrar, Capt. Henry C. Potter; treasurer, Capt. Richard S. Collum; chancellor, Gen. Wm. L. James; chaplain, Lt. Geo. B. Wight, D. C.; council—Capt. Geo. B. White, Gen. W. H. Davis, Asst. Engr. Frederick Scholer, Capt. Geo. H. North and Asst. Surg. Robt. B. Croft, U. S. V. At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held May 2, the following will be balloted for: Capt. G. A. Stevens, U. S. N.; retired; Maj. C. H. Lawrence, U. S. V.; and Capt. J. E. Smith, U. S. V. The regular nominations for officers for the ensuing year are: Commander, Gen. C. F. Manderson, U. S. V.; senior vice commander, Commo. D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.; junior vice commander, Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, U. S. A.; retired; recorder, Col. James A. Bates, U. S. A.; retired; registrar, Maj. W. P. Huxford, U. S. A.; retired; treasurer, Maj. M. S. Hopkin, U. S. V.; chancellor, Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A.; chaplain, Capt. C. M. Pyne, U. S. A.; retired; council—Col. C. C. Nott and Surg. J. O. Stanton, U. S. V.; Maj. H. J. Farnsworth, U. S. A.; Surg. M. L. Ruth, U. S. N.; and Col. Geo. Truesdell, U. S. V. The Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion is to have an excursion to Marshall Hall and a "planked shad dinner," upon Wednesday, May 8. The steamer Corcoran has been specially chartered for the occasion and the Marine Band will go along. The price of tickets is fixed at \$2 for gentlemen and \$1 for ladies, which, no doubt, conveys the delicate suggestion that the ladies are not expected to eat so much shad.

On April 20th the first Dutch man-of-war that ever passed through the Golden Gate entered the harbor of San Francisco. She is the *Zilveren Kruis*, a training ship of 3,800 tons burden, of 3,500 horsepower, and of 14 knots an hour speed. She carries 10 guns, 27 officers, and a crew of 230.

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vices with the stand at No. 832 Broadway, have changed their location to No. 239 Fifth Avenue, in the centre of the district so largely occupied by hotels, clubs, etc. Mr. A. S. Hatfield has recently returned to New York from a trip in the West, where he visited Forts Omaha and Leavenworth. While a guest at the latter places he was requested to take the measurements for a large number of new uniforms. The reputation this firm has established is the result of intelligent and faithful devotion to a business which dates back over half a century.

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BIRTHS.

HYNDS.—To the wife of 1st Sergeant John Hynds, Battery H, 4th Artillery, April 25, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FILLENBROWN—YOUNG.—At New York City, April 24, JOHN P. FILLENBROWN, eldest son of the late Commodore T. S. Filkenbrow, U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. William Young.

FLETCHER—ASSERSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, Ensign WILLIAM B. FLETCHER, U. S. Navy, to MALENE R., daughter of Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, U. S. N.

FLINT—SCOTT.—At Angel Island, Cal., April 11, Mr. EDWARD FLINT to Miss LEMIRE SCOTT, daughter of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. Army.

VAIL—HAINES.—April 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, Aurora, Indiana, by the Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., Lieut. Commander HOLMAN VAIL, U. S. N., to Miss MARY GERTRUDE, daughter of Mrs. Julia Putnam Haines. No cards.

WOLCOTT—HENDERSON.—April 9, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England, HERKELEY WOLCOTT, Esq., of Natal, South Africa, to VIRGINIA PHARO, daughter of the late Medical Director A. A. Henderson, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

BOGGS.—At New Brunswick, N. J., April 22, Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART BOGGS, U. S. Navy, retired.

CHOCKER.—At Kankakee, Illinois, April 21, Chaplain GEO. D. CHOCKER, U. S. Army, retired.

DODGE.—At Moorestown, N. J., Captain GEO. H. DODGE, formerly an acting ensign, U. S. Navy.

DWIGHT.—At Boston, Mass., April 21, General WILLIAM DWIGHT, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the war.

EICHWURTEL.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 5, C. F. EICHWURTEL, Superintendent, National Cemetery.

GATLE.—At Fort Monroe, Va., April 19, ANNETTE GILMAN GATLE, aged 10 months and 16 days.

KEMPF.—In San Francisco, Cal., April 18, LOUIS MERRITT, son of Cornelia Selby and Commander Louis Kempf, U. S. Navy, aged 9 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

KINGSBURY.—April 23, MARY T. KINGSBURY, widow of General Chas. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.

KNIGHT.—At her residence, 308 Union Street, Brooklyn, April 22, Mrs. P. S. KNIGHT, widow of D. M. Knight and mother of the wife of Colonel Royal T. Frank, U. S. Army, and of the wife of Captain William M. Wallace, U. S. Army.

MUHLBERG.—At Lewiston, Idaho, April 10, 1st Lieut. WILLIAM MUHLBERG, 2d U. S. Infantry.

POTTER.—At Painesville, Ohio, April 21, Brevet Brigadier General JOSEPH ADAMS POTTER, Major U. S. Army, retired.




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Annie James Miller

Editor and Proprietor of "Dress" Magazine, BROOKLYN, N. Y., (263 Summer Ave.) Dec. 17, 1887.—I can truly say that your medicine has done our family a great deal of good.

J. Irving Bond

BROOKLYN, N. Y., (30 Irving Place) Dec. 2, 1887.—Our folks praise "Warner's Safe Cure" very highly, in fact could not do without it.

J. W. Dear

BROOKLYN (248 Raymond St.) May 5, 1885.—About ten years since I was taken very sick, and the doctors said I had Bright's Disease, and could not last very long. I suffered severely and for quite a long time. I then appeared to improve some and got around, but soon relapsed into the same condition as before, and so it went on for a long time, always suffering, never well—miserable and despondent. At last a friend, member of the same lodge, F. & A. M., persuaded me to try "Warner's Safe Cure," which I did, and very soon experienced relief. I continued steadily with it for some months, much to the disgust of my physician, an old-school allopath, and now having discontinued the use for more than a year feel better than for years past. In fact, I have no symptoms of anything being wrong with my kidneys, no pain, the water flowing freely without pain, of a good clear color, free from sediment and normal in quantity. Furthermore, I am now free from those distressing pains in the loins, which at one time were ever present, no matter what position I might be in, sitting or standing, in bed or the easy chair. In fact, I feel to-day that "Warner's Safe Cure" has cured me of a very serious complaint; not only for the time being but permanently. It is now more than a year since I took the last bottle of "Warner's Safe Cure," and since that time I have not attempted any kind of diet, but have eaten and drunk tea, coffee or anything else I might desire, and to-day am feeling better, weigh more, have a better appetite, am altogether a different man to what I was ten years ago.

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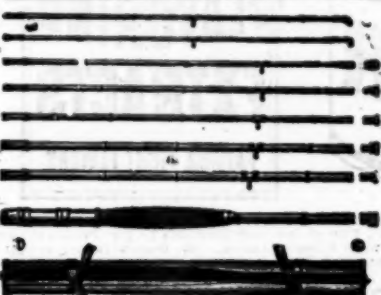


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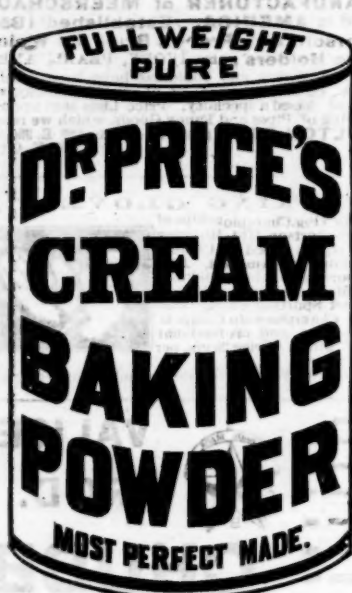
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